

The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XVI.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1904.

NO. 38

LOCAL NOTES.

—Fresh meat and sausage at Shapiro Bros.

—Holiday goods are arriving daily at Shapiro Bros' store.

—Hugo Mayer has an interesting ad. in this issue. Read it.

—Go to Shapiro Bros. for men's, boys' and youths' clothing.

—County Superintendent J. G. Dell paid the borough schools a visit Monday.

—James F. Purcell has been appointed postmaster at Aughwick Mills, this county.

—When you want fresh beef, pork or sausage go to C. H. Hooper's meat market.

—A handsome line of ladies tailor-made cloaks at way-down prices at Shapiro Bros.

—William Parks and wife, of Saltillo, visited their son Otis and wife in Mapleton over Sunday.

—Ephraim Walls and H. G. Wakefield visited friends in Huntingdon the latter part of last week.

—Ray Brennehan and bride, of Huntingdon, were guests of Jacob H. Miller's family over Sunday.

—Just received a lot of new shapes of hats, something that was never shown in this town before. Shapiro Bros.

—Single and double barrel shot guns will be sold at ridiculously low prices. Call and get a bargain at Shapiro Bros.

—For sale—a practically new Connor piano. For further particulars call on or address, Mrs. W. H. Mounts, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—One of the most complete lines of shoes and rubber goods for men, women and children ever shown in this town at Shapiro Bros.

—Mrs. W. W. Brumbaugh and children, of Juniata, returned home Sunday after spending the past two weeks with friends in Mapleton and vicinity.

—Two wild turkeys have been brought to town since our last issue. Howard Barkley killed a nice one last Wednesday and Harry Wagner shot one yesterday.

—A. W. Swope, Esq., has commenced the foundation for a dwelling on his lot on Sherman street. Work on the building will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

—The fourth quarterly conference of the Mapleton and Mill Creek charge will be held in the M. E. church at Mill Creek, Saturday, December 17th, at 1.30 o'clock.

—Rev. Lindley C. Rutter will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath morning at 10.30 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended the public to attend this service.

—Rev. W. H. Norcross, of Ennisville, drove to Mapleton last Friday and remained until Saturday with his former parishioners. He was warmly greeted by his many friends.

—Edward McMullen on Monday moved from W. H. Spangler's tenant house at the head of Hill street to the Katherine Banks property in the John Banks extension to this borough.

—A supper will be given by the members of Mapleton Grange No. 1134, P. of H., next Monday evening, December 12th. All members are requested to be present at the meeting on that evening.

—The ladies aid society of the U. B. church will sell at their room, Saturday evening, December 10th, oysters, ice cream, cakes, pies, etc., also quilts and haps. The patronage of the public is solicited. The room will be open at four o'clock.

—We are gaining trade every day by our low prices. Our prices are lower than anywhere else in town. Before buying elsewhere come and examine our line of goods and save money. Great bargains in every line. We take produce in exchange for goods. Shapiro Bros.

—A surprise party was given by Mrs. George M. Dell at her home in Hare's valley last Wednesday evening. The occasion was the celebration of the nineteenth anniversary of the birth of her son, Jesse M. Dell. Among the numerous guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. McDonald, of this place.

—At the sale last week of the personal property of the late Abram Lutz, of Shirley township, an old bureau was purchased by Mrs. Charles Ewing, a daughter of the deceased. In examining the piece of furniture she found a strip of board nailed to the back and on its removal she found \$4000 in greenbacks and \$500 in gold. Lutz never disclosed to his family that he had hid the money.

—George Clair, aged 5 days, infant son of George B. and Annie M. Rogers, of Warrior Ridge, died at the home of the parents Tuesday morning, November 29, and the remains were brought to Mapleton Wednesday afternoon and interred in the U. B. cemetery, services being conducted by Rev. W. F. Gilbert.

—Martin Corrigan, jr., son of Martin Corrigan, sr., of West Birmingham, while gathering coal on the railroad near Birmingham station Sunday morning about 9.30 o'clock was struck by engine hauling train No. 11, newspaper express, and instantly killed. He was aged about 14 years. The family recently moved from Sandy Ridge to Birmingham, the father being employed in the quarry of the Pittsburgh Limestone company at Tyrone Forge.

—Altoona Tribune: J. Herbert Irvin, of Pittsburgh, returned on Friday from a hunting trip to Green Tree mountain, Huntingdon county, where he was one of a party of Pittsburgh hunters. Mr. Irvin stopped off in Altoona and exhibited to his friends here a fine head of a five-pronged buck. The animal weighed 160 pounds when dressed and was cut up and divided among the members of the party. Mr. Irvin says deer are beginning to increase rapidly in Huntingdon county, and if the season is closed for three years at the end of that time these noble animals, if also protected from dogs, will have become very plentiful.

—Inspector George L. Fields yesterday commenced inspecting the ties in the Mapleton yard and concluded the work this forenoon. Over eight thousand five hundred ties were inspected. These were the best ties ever brought into Mapleton in a similar period and very few were rejected. This inspection closes the tie business for an indefinite period as the railroad company has a large number stocked all along the division, more than will be needed for its requirements on this division for two or three years. It is probable, however, that many will be shipped to other divisions where they are not so plentiful, in which event the tie inspections may be resumed sometime within the coming year.

—A special session of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., was held in the hall of Juniata Lodge, No. 117, Huntingdon, last Thursday evening for the purpose of admitting Past Grands to membership in the Grand Lodge. Grand Master Robert Graham and the other Grand Officers were present and the grand lodge degree was conferred upon twenty-eight Past Grands. Representatives were present from the Lodges at Huntingdon, Mapleton, Cassville, Mount Union, Orbisonia, Broad Top City, Alexandria and McVetown. The representatives from Mapleton were H. H. Swope, A. M. Parker, Amos Moore, John M. Miller, W. H. Brininger, J. W. Brininger, S. B. Neice, Edward Brown, Jesse Corbin, John D. McDonald, L. N. Swope, L. L. Parker, C. W. Swope. After the conferring of the Grand Lodge degree the unwritten work was exemplified by Deputy Grand Master Chubbuck.

Stock Wreck at Mapleton.

About 10.30 o'clock Monday forenoon a freight wreck occurred at this station, in which two cars of hogs, a car of sheep, a car of cattle and a car of sewer pipe were involved. An east-bound freight train on No. 2 track was putting off a car and in doing so had part of the train on No. 1 track. An east-bound stock train on No. 1 track, hauled by engine 2346, plunged into the rear car which was loaded with sewer pipe. This car was wrecked and the engine was slightly damaged. The impact burst an air hose on the stock train and four cars of stock were wrecked. One car containing hogs was completely demolished and another badly wrecked. The cars containing sheep and cattle were damaged at one end and none of the cattle were hurt. Eighty hogs and twenty sheep were killed and several hogs were slightly injured. The balance of the two cars of hogs wandered about town but as soon as cars could be had they were herded and by night all but eight had been rounded up. Six of these were recovered yesterday and the other two were recovered this morning. Two tracks were blocked by the wreck and but little delay was caused to traffic.

A Frightened Horse.

Running like mad down the street dumping the occupants, or a hundred other accidents, are every day occurrences. It behooves everybody to have a reliable Salve handy and there's none as good as Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Burns, Cuts, Sores, Eczema and Piles disappear quickly under its soothing effect. 25c, at Wright & Dell's store.

"Show Your Tickets!" in Japan.

Upon starting from the outer station to the train, the traveler in Japan shows his ticket at a little gate. A boy, not a man, punches it. It is remarkable how many things of a responsible character are done by boys in the empire. The person in the "booking office" is also a boy, as is the guard on the train. Conductors, as we understand them, are dispensed with on most of the Japanese trains. I was informed that the employment of boys was necessary because train and station-hands must speak some English; and, aside from statesmen, it is only the younger generation in Japan that can speak our language.

The traveler finds no porters or other train employees standing at car steps to examine tickets and give directions. Every necessary bit of information is supplied by signs in both English and Japanese. All cars are clearly labeled; and while nobody watches the traveler, it is a serious offense to get into a first-class coach with a second-class ticket. While there is usually no particular inducement to attempt such a violation of the regulations of the country, save perhaps to minister to the pride while saving the pocket of the traveler, it is a marvel that the law is not frequently broken, for on most of the trains no employee appears to examine tickets. The boy that accompanies the train seldom comes into contact with foreigners. His business is to herd the natives on and off, and to signal the engineer.

At the end of the journey the passenger must surrender his ticket as he passes through another gate. Unfamiliar with this custom, I managed somehow, upon my first arrival at a Japanese railway terminal, to get past the boy collector. I had walked through the station, and was about to get into a jinrikisha, when an excited lad in uniform rushed toward me and demanded, in passable English, to know why I had not surrendered my ticket.

I found the slip of cardboard and handed it to him. He spoke, with evident passion, to the Japanese coolie who was about to serve me in the capacity of horse, and rushed back to the office. I learned afterward that I had committed a serious breach of the law, and that I should have followed that excited boy in uniform and secured formal remission of my offense.—Booklover's Magazine.

Mrs. John D. Crotley.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Crotley, wife of John D. Crotley, died at her home in Cass township, Tuesday evening, November 30, 1904, of cancer of the liver. She was aged 57 years.

Mrs. Crotley was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McClain, of Saltillo, and was a native of Cass township. She had not been in good health for some time and about October 1st she was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, in the hope that an operation might restore her to health. An examination disclosed the fact that her ailment was cancer of the liver and that an operation was useless. She was brought home again and from that time gradually declined until the time of her death. She suffered intensely but patiently bore the affliction. Loving hands ministered to her but her condition made human relief helpless. Mrs. Crotley united with the Methodist Episcopal church when seventeen years of age and all her life had been an active church worker. Among all who knew her she was greatly esteemed for her Christian character and many rise up to call her blessed. In her home she was sweet, tender and loving and a conversation with her was as a beam of sunshine. She will be greatly missed in the home, in the church and in the neighborhood. She is survived by her husband, three sons—Samuel, of Pittsburgh, John W., of Altoona, and Charles, at home—and two daughters—Mrs. Sherman Cornelius and Mrs. Mason Dunlap, both of Cass township.

The remains were interred last Friday morning in the cemetery at Cornelius chapel.

Shapiro Bros. for Holiday Goods.

Shapiro Bros., the bargain merchants, are making extensive preparations for the holidays. They purchased large lines of holiday goods which are arriving daily and they invite you to call and inspect their stock. The goods will be so displayed that the selecting of presents will be an easy task for you. Call early and often.

Mapleton School Reports.

Following is report of the borough schools for second month which ended November 25, 1904:

Room No. 1, Frances Isenberg, teacher. Number enrolled, males 11, females 16, total 27; average attendance, males 10, females 15, total 25; per cent. of attendance, males 91, females 94, total 92. Names of pupils present every day: Gilbert Wilson, Irene Turnbaugh, Elsie Shoop, Alda Corbin, Ethel Slates, Maud Duffy, Nannie Duffy, Clare McCarl, Harry Baker, Hummel McHugh, Lawrence Andrews.

Room No. 2, Florence M. Oswalt, teacher. Whole number pupils enrolled, males 28, females 16, total 44; average attendance, males 24, females 11, total 35; per cent. of attendance, males 88, females 86, total 87. Those who attended every day were Ralph Corbin, Henry Wagner, Emory Brumbaugh, Frank O'Connor, Russel Montgomery, Sewell Gillam, and Edith Henderson. Eva Moore, Zurie Truax, Rob Rex, James McCarl and Marion Cree each missed one-half day. Visitors, 20.

Room No. 3, G. Monroe Query, teacher. Number enrolled, males 19, females 9, total 28; average attendance, males 16, females 7, total 23; per cent. of attendance, males 87, females 82, average 85. Those present every day were Ruth O'Connor, Cora Shoop, Reba Lucas, John Corbin, Walter Andrews, Walter Grove, Charlie Bailey, and Buell Oswalt. Visitors, 3.

Room No. 4, Charles W. Swope, principal. Per cent. of attendance during the month, males 85, females 84, total 84½; whole number enrolled, males 15, females 14, total 29; visitors 21. Those who missed no time during the month are Nora Bailey, Esther Brown, Ethel Wood, Edward Spangler, Harold Spangler.

County Superintendent Dell visited the schools on Monday and by his cheerful words encouraged us to press "ever higher," showing us that this is an age of young people by referring to the fact that great corporations will not employ any but young men and the United States elected as its chief executive a man 46 years old, the youngest of three popular candidates. Charles W. Swope; Principal.

Prompt Payors.

The following subscriptions have been received at this office:

Scott Drake	May 19, '05
James C. Wright	Oct. 8, '05
George Howard	Dec. 17, '98
Mrs. Belle Pheasant	Jan. 1, '06
Harry Johnston	Sept. 18, '04
Milton B. Wright	March 9, '05
John S. Henderson	Sept. 10, '05
A. W. Kelley	May 11, '05
W. P. Harvey	July 15, '05
A. Milton Park	Feb. 20, '05
Joseph H. Dell	June 20, '05
C. C. Foster	Oct. 17, '05
J. A. Crownover	July 22, '05
James D. Sloan	May 19, '05
G. F. DeForest	Feb. 19, '05
O. G. Stevens	Dec. 1, '05
J. Melvin Miller	Aug. 15, '04
Mrs. Kate Shaffer	Nov. 16, '05

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks 1905 Almanac.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac for 1905 is now ready, being the finest edition ever issued. This splendid and costly book of 200 pages is a complete study of astronomy and storm and weather for 1905. It is too well known to need comment. See it and you will so decide. The price, postpaid to any address, is 30c per copy. The Rev. Irl R. Hicks' scientific, religious and family journal, WORD AND WORKS, now abreast with the best magazines, is 75c a year. Both WORD AND WORKS and the Almanac \$1.00 per year. No better investment possible for any person or family. Try it and see. Send to WORD AND WORKS PUB. CO., 2201 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Fight Will Be Bitter.

Those who will persist in closing their ears against the continual recommendation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will have a long and bitter fight with their troubles, if not ended earlier by fatal termination. Read what T. K. Beall, of Beall, Miss., has to say: "Last fall my wife had every symptom of consumption. She took Dr. King's New Discovery after everything else had failed. Improvement came at once and four bottles entirely cured her." Guaranteed by Wright & Dell. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

The Drouth in Pennsylvania.

An unprecedented drought—one prevailing at a time of the year when most sections of the state have their rainy season—now afflicts several widely-separated regions of Pennsylvania. The upper Delaware Valley, for example, is so nearly dry, had it not been for a sudden shift of the wind, there could have been no launching of the cruiser Tennessee in Philadelphia, the river was so low—the shallowest it has been in years at such a season.

At Renovo there is scarcely more than enough water to supply the Philadelphia and Erie locomotives.

Lock Haven and Watsonstown, in the West Branch Valley, are now on the verge of a most distressing water famine.

In the Nippanose Valley wells that have heretofore withstood all dry seasons have not only gone dry, but have left great cave-like hollows in the rocks through which they were originally sunk and water is hauled from a distance of two miles to supply the farmers' stock.

Montoursville's mountain reservoir has run dry and the town, now drinking from a graat artesian well, has an epidemic of diphtheria.

Trout lie dead in the beds of dried-up streams in Clinton county.

In Butler the salt water overflowing from an oil well is one of the limited sources of the reservoir's supply; many of the people have chapped hands and faces and many others have been unable to use any water for two weeks for laundry purposes.

In five towns of Westmoreland county, embracing 50,000 inhabitants, the main reservoirs are exhausted and the people are living from hand to mouth on the product of a small mining run, so that every drop of the water they get therefrom has to be boiled to prevent a plague.

In Fayette county there has not been a good rain since last May, and Uniontown is thinking of the necessity of a hurriedly sunk artesian well to supply the court house and jail.

In this section of the state the drouth has continued for a long time and in many places the water supply is low. At Altoona the city authorities and the Pennsylvania railroad are engaged in a legal struggle for the immediate possession of the waters of Tipton run. Mount Union is experiencing a scarcity of water and in this town wells are dry which were never before known to fail. The supply of the Mapleton Water Company and a number of springs in this vicinity, however, appear to show no diminution and no danger from a water famine is anticipated.

School Principals Organize.

During the county institute an association of principals was organized which is known as "The School Principals' Association of Huntingdon County." The objects of this organization are (1) to make Huntingdon county the banner county of the state in educational matters. Last year there were more local institutes with probably better attendance in Huntingdon than in any other county; (2) for the principals to get into closer touch with each other and discuss such matters as pertain to the vital welfare of each other in the good work, thereby being fitted to work better for the good of the schools; (3) to gradually fix a uniform gradation for all the high schools of the county; (4) to create a greater educational enthusiasm and to bring the interest of the public schools home to the heart of every citizen.

Superintendent Dell met the association on Saturday afternoon. Many important subjects were discussed, among which was the question of having, in this county, a convention of all the principals and superintendents of this, and the counties bordering Huntingdon county. These conventions, making as they do the educational standard of the counties on a much higher plane, are a grand success. May such a convention soon be held in our own county.

Revolution Imminent.

A sure sign of approaching revolt and serious trouble in your system is nervousness, sleeplessness, or stomach upsets. Electric Bitters will quickly dismember the troublesome causes. It never fails to tone the stomach, regulate the Kidneys and Bowels, stimulate the Liver, and clarify the blood. Run down systems benefit particularly and all the usual attending aches vanish under its searching and thorough effectiveness. Electric Bitters is only 50c and that is returned if it don't give perfect satisfaction. Guaranteed by Wright & Dell.

HER WAY OF THINKING.

I'm so wrapped up in love of her, if some misfortune should occur By which she'd pass from out my life Without my having called her wife— Should Fate thus move, my heart would break, (I only live for her sweet sake), Her pledge released, to death I'd go— At least, at least I tell her so!

Should I be robbed of her by Fate, I'd sit and moan disconsolate; And should a thousand maidens try My heart to win, I'd glance them by And, as in grief I bowed my head, Say, "Love to me's forever dead!" The monks I'd join and don a hood— That is to say, she thinks I would!

I'm one among a million men. My life's never lived, nor will again. I'm witty, clever, manly, too, Fine-looking, honest, good and true. I'm pure, straightforward and sincere, I'm "what a tease" and "such a dear." True knight am I, and not a sham— That is to say, she thinks I am!

—The Dissembler, in Town Topics.

POLLY AND MAN.

"Did it ever occur to you," said Polly, regarding me from the divan, "that you cannot catch a cat—or a man, either—by running after him?"

I stood in the middle of Polly's den, nursing a scratched finger. Under the divan crouched the big gray Maltese, glaring at me vindictively and glorying in the perfect consciousness that he had just slipped through my fingers, dodged between my legs and left me bleeding with resentment.

"I thought," I remarked, slowly binding up the wound with my handkerchief, "that in this strenuous age it was the only way."

"Only—what?" Polly held the sofa pillow she had been about to tuck under her head poised in mid-air.

"The only way a girl could, you know," I explained boldly.

Polly dropped the sofa pillow and sat up perfectly straight.

"Could what, Mr. Heavyfeather?" she inquired icily.

"Catch a cat—or—er," I hesitated.

"Well?" It was like the gentle, immutable falling of the thermometer.

"Or—er," I began weakly.

"Go on!" said Polly.

"Or a car," I finished adroitly.

"Oh!" Polly picked up the scarlet sofa pillow and settled herself in its folds like the heart of a rose in its petals. "I thought you were going to say a man," she said sweetly. "As a matter of fact," she went on, "to want to be chased and caught is a purely feminine desire. Now, Tom," indicating the cat with a nod of the head, "is entirely masculine."

"His claws," I remarked, rubbing the back of my hand, "are feminine. The kind they use at the women's clubs, you know."

"Feminine claws," said Polly, "generally scratch you in the back. Tom, as you observe, always strikes right out for your face. Besides, his brutality in wounding the hand that attempts to caress him is exactly like a man's. The girl who is a little too fond, or a little too tender, or a little too cordial, is the one who always falls on a man first and receives the rudest snubs. The wife who is too caressing cheapens her caresses and is the first one to find herself neglected. To chase a man is to frighten him, as you frightened the cat, and to send him running to the uttermost parts of the earth, as Tom runs to the uttermost parts of the backyard, when he is bored with our attentions. If a cat or a man wishes to know you, he will make his own advances. He doesn't need encouragement. It is his prerogative to seek the introduction, not yours. Personally, you have completely lost your prestige with Tom," and Polly sent a worsted ball rolling toward the Maltese, who sat quietly cleaning his paws on the rug in front of the fireplace.

"I wish," I said wistfully, "that I had a bone to fling at him."

"What for?" said Polly.

"Because," I said, moodily, "if he is like a man, the way to his heart must be through his stomach."

"Pooh!" said Polly. "That is an old fallacy. Did any girl ever fascinate you by inviting you to pink teas or making you wretched rabbits? You can get a good cook for \$4 a week, and Tom can get all the bones he wants right out in the kitchen," and Polly picked up an end of the string from the worsted ball and began pulling it gently toward her. "Besides," she went on, "flinging a bone at a cat is like flinging a girl at a man. It doesn't fascinate him. It frightens him. Tom will dodge a bone, just as you dodged the auburn-haired Downing girl—"

"I didn't," said I.

"You liked her until she began making you sofa pillows," asserted Polly.

"I like her now," I declared.

"You used to call there every night until you found that she was always waiting for you in the drawing room."

"I would call there every night now, (Polly looked up quickly) if I hadn't met—"

"And you thought you were going to marry her," went on Polly, "until you discovered that she thought so, too."

"I would—" I began.

Polly almost jerked the ball of

worsted from under the nose of the cat.

"I would like to know what you are pulling that string for."

Polly had recovered her equanimity, and was slowly winding the ball of worsted toward her. The cat was watching it coyly, but fascinated.

"He won't run after it," said Polly, "if it is too easy to reach."

"Oh, I see," I remarked. "He feels about it as a fellow does when he knows a girl is sitting up in the drawing room waiting for him."

"Yes; or when she visits his sister, or drops in at his office for a chat, or makes him sofa pillows, or—"

"Or, in fact, baits her hook and doesn't hide it."

"Exactly," said Polly; "and that's why I often do this."

"Do what?"

"Draw the string the other way," said Polly, as she watched the cat chasing the bright-colored worsted ball. "Perhaps you have noticed it."

"I haven't," I observed coldly.

"And yet," said Polly, gazing dreamily at the cat, "you have been whole hours and hours getting a kiss, and whole weeks waiting to know whether or not I was going to accept your invitation, and a whole year doubting—"

"And all the time, Polly Lee," said I, putting down my cigarette and gazing at her reproachfully, "you had your mind made up!"

"Yes," said Polly, smiling at the excited cat through half-closed lids, "but a lady's favors are like the worsted ball—only valuable when hard to get."

"Nonsense!" said I. "I once knew a girl who hid her light under a bushel, and now she's forty and she is still paying her own gas bill."

Polly looked at me through drooping lashes.

"I didn't hide the worsted ball under the sofa pillow," she said softly.

"It isn't necessary to wear brown crash skirts instead of chiffon ruffles, nor common-sense heels instead of French ones, nor to forget to curl your hair or powder your nose in order to prove your indifference to a man. It is not the kind of indifference which makes a woman yawn in a man's face that fascinates him, but the kind which takes her out occasionally on the evenings when she knows he will call; the kind that is born of an interest in something or somebody else besides the man; the kind that never discourages him, but always keeps him doubting; the kind that the fisherman practices, when he baits his hook and then lets the line hang limply and apparently unnoticed at his side; the kind—"

"Look out, Polly!" I exclaimed as the playful cat crouched for a spring.

"I was perfectly prepared," said she, as he landed full tilt in the very midst of a set of chiffon ruffles. "Dear old fellow! How he loves ruffles."

"That's masculine, at any rate," said I.

"And sugar," said Polly, picking a violet bonbon out of the box I had brought, and feeding it to the brute.

"Maybe he'd like a green one too," said I, fishing out a pistachio cream.

"No, no!" cried Polly. "Not any more. He has had quite enough."

"Why?" said I. "He's got nine lives."

"But only one stomach," said Polly. "Besides, like everything else masculine, he is more difficult to hold than to catch. Now, if I should feed him too much sugar—"

"Or rub his fur the wrong way," I broke in.

"Or hold him too tight."

"Or nag him."

"Why he'd simply go scudding off to—more attractive ruffles," I agreed.

"Naughty Tommy!" said Polly, shaking her finger at the cat, who was sniffing wistfully at the candy box.

"Why won't you be satisfied. One is enough for you."

"One would be enough for me," I said, softly, getting up from the armchair and going over to the divan; "just one."

"Sh!" said Polly, "Go away, You're frightening him."

"And I wouldn't beg for any more," I pleaded, sitting down as near Polly as the cat would permit me.

"Don't!" exclaimed Polly; "you mustn't."

I reached over and smoothed the cat.

"Never mind, old fellow," said I; "she's only pulling the ball of worsted away from us."

"Mr. Heavyfeather!"

"And she'll give us both the sugar—after awhile."

"Mr. Heavyfeather, will you kindly go away while I have this cat in my lap?"

"And if I do," said I, "when he gets tired of you, can I—"

"Yes," said Polly. "Now go!"

"M-e-o-w!" yellow the cat, springing to the floor.

I caught Polly and the scarlet pillow in a bundle.

"But," said Polly, five minutes later, as she straightened out the sofa pillow and smoothed the crumpled chiffon ruffles, "I would like to know what made that ungrateful cat run away."

"Perhaps," said I, reaching for my hat, "you gave him too much sugar."

"What? One lump?" said Polly scornfully.

"Or perhaps you rubbed his fur the wrong way."

"Never!" said Polly, with perfect assurance.

"Then perhaps," said I, opening the front door and stepping out upon the piazza, "I pulled his tail."—Helen Rowley, in Washington Post.

JAPANESE RAILROAD TRAINS.

The Unkempt State Surprising in the Land of Cleanliness.

The railway traveler in Japan buys a first, second or third class ticket; or if he wishes to go cheaper still, he can get a ticket entitling him simply to stand on the platform! Many of the cars can be entered either from the side or the end. The principal difference between the first and second class coaches is the color of the upholstery. None of the cars are very clean. Many of the third class coaches could serve, without much alteration, as ordinary pigsties. This is all the more remarkable when the incomparable cleanliness of the Japanese home life, even of the humblest, is taken into consideration.

An explanation of this may be that the Japanese have little regard for the cleanliness of any place where they keep their shoes, or clogs, on. The European room, for example, which has been established in a few Japanese homes, is the only apartment in the whole house that is not kept scrupulously swept, dusted, oiled and burnished. So, too, with the Japanese inns. Those that are maintained in native style are swept and clean; those that have become European are usually littered with cigarette stumps, fruit peelings and cores and other debris.

An American Pullman, with its crowded and unavoidable intimacies, is a decent and polite hermitage compared with a packed coach in Japan. All sorts of unexpected things happen. Daring ablutions are performed and complete change of raiment is frequently effected, the constantly recurring tunnels serving to screen the astonishing character of these programs.

The floor of third class coaches is an unswept riot of the flootsam and jetsam that usually follow in the wake of certain kinds of human craft the world over. A Bowery picnic crowd, abandoned to peanuts and bananas, never marked a more conspicuous trail than a lot of Japanese peasants en route. Only, with the Japanese, it is all a very solemn affair. Travel seems to afford fitting opportunity to discard all kinds of personal wreckage. All forms of abandoned odds and ends of things begin to identify the itinerary from the very start. Of course, the foreign traveler who wades through this car-strewn waste does so to gain experience. It is not a pursuit of happiness.—Booklovers' Magazine.

Field for Explorers.

"There is a popular notion that every bit of the earth's surface has been explored except its poles," said Dr. Cranch B. Young of Boston, at the New Willard. "Nothing could be further from the truth. Why, at our very doors there are lands as much a mystery as was the interior of Patagonia half a century ago. The waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the gateway to the ocean for a large part of the continent of North America, wash the southern shores of Labrador, about the interior of which almost absolutely nothing is known."

"The fishermen of the Northern Banks know every inlet and headland of its bleak sea coast, but fishermen are not explorers, and they do not penetrate to its interior. I have heard of white men who went 15 or 20 miles from the coast in search of game, and nearly every one of them told the same story; a story of oppressive wastes and barrenness that inspired a nameless dread and terror. I don't believe there has ever been a scientific expedition into the interior of Labrador. Who knows what treasures are hidden away in those bleak and rocky mountains? Isn't the prospect one to stir the blood of youth? If I were a young man I should like to undertake such a venture. There is danger and hardship enough to tempt the most strenuous, and the glamour of a new land ought to furnish sufficiency of incentive. Why should not gold fields be found in Labrador? They would be easier to reach than California was in the early days or the Klondike is today."—Washington Post.

When?

"When," inquired his friend, more for the sake of asking than for the answer, "will you wing—I believe that is the correct term—your first flight?"

"Just as soon," replied the flying-machine inventor, "as I can get the—"

And yet, it has been said that lunatics have no sense of humor.

—laws of gravitation repealed.

—Puck.

"Nose corsets" are in demand in Paris. The ladies wear them—at night, of course. It is stated that by their use a snub nose can be so changed in three months as to appear a graceful aquiline.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Fought to a Finish.

A fierce morning street duel, in which both men were seriously injured by flying bullets and with the butt ends of revolvers when all shots had been fired, took place on the South Side of Pittsburgh, and John Franklin, who gives New York City as his home, and Patrolman Herbert Gardner are both in the South Side Hospital. Franklin was shot through the left side and through the leg, as well as being battered insensible with Gardner's gun. But all this time, Franklin, too, was busy, though not so good a shot as the policeman. He cut a furrow out of Gardner's cheek and nipped his shoulder. In the clinch he hammered the policeman unmercifully with his pistol butt. Gardner caught Franklin trying to pry open the back shutters of a house near Seventeenth street and called to him. Franklin ran into the street, refusing to stop at the policeman's call. Gardner brought him down on the first shot, the ball passing through Franklin's leg. The man pursued now jumped to his feet and pulled his gun, opening fire on the patrolman. Gardner in the meantime was trying to kill Franklin, and both emptied their guns, Gardner being knocked down once by a bullet, which cut a half-moon out of his face. Both emptied their guns apparently at the same time, and they rushed to a clinch, swinging their guns as weapons. The battle was fierce until both fell helpless in the street, where they lay until the wagon came. Franklin refuses to give his New York City address. The police say he is a Western crook.

Increase in Wire Rates.

Announcement is made in Pittsburgh that a large advance in the price of wire products will go into effect. No official figures are at hand, but the advance will be between \$2 and \$4 per ton. Wire nails have been quoted at \$1.70 a keg, and the new price will be \$1.80 or \$1.90 a keg. A large contractor received revised circular prices from the American Steel and Wire Company, which signifies its intention of increasing rates, and consumers were notified that new rates would prevail. It is also announced that at a meeting of the Bar Iron Association, to be held within a week, a further advance in the price of bars will be announced.

Melba Would Not Sing.

Mme. Melba disappointed many hundreds of lovers of good music in Pittsburgh the other night by declining to appear at a concert which had been arranged for her at Carnegie Music Hall, and which had been extensively advertised. It appears that the advance sale of seats was not what the management expected. H. W. Brennan, who manages Mme. Melba, put in most of the day trying to convince angry music lovers who were getting their money back that the box office returns had nothing to do with her declination and that Mme. Melba was sick, but he made little progress.

Train Robbing Plot Foiled.

Local officers at Myersdale, in conjunction with B. and O. men, have unearthed a daring plot to hold up train No. 10, the B. and O. New York express. The spot chosen for the deed was a lonely point near Confluence, and the date set for the act was the other night. Elmer E. Walters, an ex-railroader, to whom, it is said, they had confided their plot, in hopes of securing his assistance, informed the police and, consequently, the arrest of Albert Hamm and Charles Zorn, the local characters said to be concerned, was brought about.

Hand of Death on This Family.

Affliction has laid a heavy hand on the household of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Stringfellow, of Parker street, Chester. For the third time in a week death has entered the family circle. A few days ago they lost an infant by diphtheria, and before the funeral of the child had taken place Mr. Stringfellow's mother died. Then Norman H., a young son, died of diphtheria, after a short attack of the disease. Some weeks ago a sister of Mr. Stringfellow died, the mother of a brother-in-law died the other day.

Kills Himself With Shotgun.

Adam Kohler, a well-to-do cigar manufacturer of Dallastown, killed himself while his family were at church. Shortly after their return his son found the body in a warehouse adjoining the Kohler residence. A shotgun lay nearby. The top of Kohler's head had been blown off. It is believed that he pulled the trigger with his foot. It is thought that he had been brooding over heavy losses in his business.

Slapped Her Jaw Back Again.

The other night after she had retired, Mrs. Leopold Schimpf, of Wellsboro, dislocated her jaw during a strenuous yawn. When her husband went into the room she could not utter a sound. After a night of terrible agony, in which her family thought she was paralyzed and dying, a doctor came, saw the difficulty, slapped Mrs. Schimpf's jaw and it slipped back into place.

All Through the State.

On the Kern farm, at Shimerville, a large brickyard will be built.

Chief of Police Saddington, of Cheltenham, has made several changes in his force.

Fifty lasters and machine men at the Harrisburg Shoe Company's works struck against a reduction in wages.

The works of the American Steel Company, at Chester, are to be enlarged and many additional men will be employed.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DECEMBER 11.

Subject: Captivity of the Ten Tribes, II Kings xvii., 6-18—Golden Text, I Peter iii., 12—Memory Verses, 14, 15—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Israel carried away captive (v. 6). 6. "Ninth year of Hoshea." Hoshea was merely a vassal of Assyria and paid tribute to Shalmaneser (v. 3), but seeing what appeared to be a favorable opportunity he made a bold dash for liberty. He formed an alliance against the Assyrians with So, the Pharaoh of Egypt, and refused longer to pay the tribute. This brought Shalmaneser and the Assyrian army upon them and for three years they besieged Samaria (v. 5). The length of the siege shows the strength of Samaria. Its horrors may be inferred from Isa. 28:14; Hosea 10:14; 13:16; Amos 6:9-14. "Took Samaria." The end at last came, and the city was obliged to capitulate. From the Assyrian inscriptions it appears that during the siege Shalmaneser was succeeded by Sargon, one of his generals, and that it was Sargon who finally took Samaria. "Carried Israel away." What became of the Israelites? Many thousands were carried away into the northern districts of Assyria, while the poorer ones who remained were mingled with foreigners deported there by the Assyrians and became the Samaritans. Those carried away to Assyria never returned as tribes. Doubtless many would lose their nationality by intermarriage with the heathen; while the more sturdy and religious ones probably joined with those who returned with the Jews to Jerusalem under Ezra and Nehemiah. "Halah," etc. See dictionary.

II. The cause of Israel's downfall (vs. 7-12).

7. "Sinned." Here was the secret of their downfall. They forgot God and His mercy toward them and walked in the ways of the heathen and worshiped heathen deities. 9. "Did secretly." They were hypocritical. Literally, they concealed Jehovah so that He could not be recognized. They worshiped God in the ways of their own invention and made Him like idols. "The tower." Erected on lonely spots to guard vineyards and flocks. The meaning is that idolatry was general.

10. "Images and groves." "Pillars and Asherim." R. V. The pillar or obelisk was placed by the altar as a symbol of the god worshiped at the altar. Asherim or Asheroth is the plural form of the proper name of the heathen goddess of the Zidonians. The singular form is Asherah or Ashtoreth. Asherah was the female and Baal was the male divinity. "High hill," etc. On every eminence there were images of heathen gods, and under the trees booths were built for the purpose of engaging in abominable practices in honor of these deities. 11. "As did the heathen," etc. They were doing the very things that caused the Lord to destroy heathen nations before them. "Anger." God's anger is His indignation against sin. 12. "Idols." Literally, "filths," a term of contempt. "Shall not." The prohibition is in the commandments and elsewhere (Exod. 20:4). III. God's efforts to save Israel (v. 13).

13. "Testified against Israel." Israel had been warned with tremendous emphasis by Amos and Hosea. Repentance, on the one hand, and destruction by Assyria, on the other, had been set before them in the name of Jehovah as the only possible courses. "Prophets—seers." Though both of these names are used for prophet they have a distinct designation; perhaps something like ordained and lay preachers in modern days. Seer was the older and apparently less dignified name. "Turn ye." Compare Jer. 7:3; 18:11. But all the prophets from Samuel to Malachi delivered the same message.

IV. Israel rebellious and wicked (vs. 14-18).

14. "Hardened their necks." Deliberately chose their way of wickedness in the face of all light, warning and entreaty. "This is a metaphor derived from those oxen who, in spite of all efforts to guide them, hold their necks set in the way they determine to go. It expresses unbending obstinacy and self-will." See Exod. 32:4, 9; 2 Chron. 36:13; Isa. 48:4. "Did not believe." This laid the foundation of all their sins. They did not believe God's prophets, but hardened to deceivers. To reject God through unbelief is one of the worst sins of which mention is made in the Bible. The unbeliever will be destroyed (Rev. 21:8).

15. "Covenant." The whole body of the Mosaic law (Exod. 19:4; 24:8). They agreed to keep this law, and God promised to bless them on that condition (Deut. 29:1, 9, 13). "Testimonials." His law is the testimony for truth and against iniquity. "Followed vanity." Literally, "breath" or "vapor"—a familiar image for nonentity." See Jer. 2:5; 8:19; 14:22. "Became vain." As idols are "vanity" and "nothingness," so idolaters are "vain" and "impotent." Their energies wasted, their time mispent; they have missed the real object of existence, and the result is utter powerlessness.

16. "They left." "Forsook." R. V. The sin of the calves is connected with the casting away of all the divine law. As soon as any other object is set up instead of God all He values has perished from man's worship (Rom. 6:16). "Worshiped—host of heaven." The Assyrian astral worship. Prohibited (Deut. 4:19; 17:3). That God's people did fall into this sin we know (Jer. 8:2; 19:13; Zeph. 1:5).

17. "Through the fire." Desperately cruel and wicked they stood before the great man-headed ox, and amidst the cries and shrieks of their babes, cast them into his outstretched arms, to be carried thence into the flames raging inside. Moses warned against this abomination (Lev. 18:21; Deut. 18:10). "Sold themselves to do evil." Surrendered themselves into complete slavery to idolatrous practices.

18. "Removed them." That is, the Lord removed Israel out of the Holy Land where Jehovah had His dwelling place. "None left but—Judah." All of Benjamin and Levi and all the Israelites who abandoned their idolatries joined with Judah. The ten tribes were carried away by the Assyrians. This ended the kingdom of Israel, after it had lasted 245 years, from the death of Solomon and the schism of Jeroboam. "The disaster was overwhelming. Israel lost her country, her national existence, her identity as a people, and was cast off from the gracious care and loving favor of God." They that forgot God were forgotten; that studied to be like the nations, were buried among them; that would not serve God in their own land, served their enemies in a strange land. Yet we find a number sealed of each of the twelve tribes except Dan (Rev. 7:5-8). James writes to the twelve tribes scattered abroad (Jas. 1:1). Paul speaks of the twelve tribes which instantly served God day and night (Acts 26:7).

A New Dairy School.

A dairy school has been opened in connection with the University of California.

METRE HILL CAPTURED

Key to the Chain of Forts at Port Arthur Successfully Assaulted.

LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES HEAVY

Two Hundred and Three Metre Hill Has Been a Point of Vantage to the Russians Throughout the Siege, and Its Capture Gives Control of Harbor to the Enemy—Operations in the North.

Tokio, Japan.—Imperial headquarters has just announced the success of the most important movement at Port Arthur since the beginning of the siege. The Japanese late at night captured and held 203-Metre Hill.

This result was generally expected when, at 10 p. m., headquarters authorized this announcement:

"Our force operating against 203-Metre Hill advanced at 10 o'clock from trenches already captured near the summit of the hill and are now struggling for the southeastern portion of the fort on the summit."

This victory means that the last wedge has been driven between the mountain group of forts ranging from the Etze to the Orlung hills, and that the entire city and harbor are at the mercy of Japan's great naval guns. It is the opinion of strategists in the army headquarters that the possession of this hill also effectually cuts off the Russians' retreat through the western valley to the Liaothie Mountain, at the extreme end of the Port Arthur Peninsula.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—A telegram received from the Russian Consul in Chefoo announces that the Japanese have captured the southerly crest of 203-Metre Hill, but there is no confirmation of this report from any other Russian authority. The Consul says the Japanese losses were enormous, and that 5000 men were sacrificed in two hours in storming the ridges that were held by the Russian forces. It is conceded here that if this mountain fort has been taken the way to Port Arthur is practically open, and any further fighting will be a useless sacrifice of life.

Mukden.—The Japanese forces on the right of General Kuroki's army have been falling back below Sinstin, and apparently have abandoned the turning movement which they attempted. The Russian forces, largely augmented, followed the Japanese divisions, but it is impossible to say whether there was any real strategic significance in this new movement. The left of General Kuroki's army also began withdrawing and evacuated the village of Tsanthau. They have also retired from Tsinkhetchen, north of Da Pass, and have taken a fresh position near the village of Suidan, about seven and a half miles southeast, where it is known they have many batteries of guns in the mountains. In their retirement they carried off several hundred that were wounded in the severe engagements of the last five days. The Russian left army has been ordered to take the offensive against the Japanese position at Suidan.

General Oku's Headquarters, via Fusan.—There has been no severe fighting save the outpost scouting and skirmishes against the Russian right. The weather has been increasingly cold and neither army showed indication west of the Great Mandarin road of moving. Occasional Russian bombardments against the Japanese position on the hills are usually unanswered. Reinforcements for the Japanese army are steadily coming on the railway by way of New Chwang and Liau Yang.

Chefoo.—Chinese who left Port Dalny on November 28 arrived here. They say fighting at Port Arthur continued. They heard firing November 29 while at sea. The Chinese assisted in carrying the Japanese wounded from the trains to the hospitals and personally counted a thousand.

DIAZ AGAIN INAUGURATED.

Day Begins With the Firing of Salutes Throughout Mexico.

City of Mexico, Mexico.—The inauguration of General Porfirio Diaz as President of the Republic of Mexico for the seventh time and of Senor Don Ramon Corral as First Vice-President took place.

At sunrise all the artillery stationed in the Federal District and the infantry here and in barracks throughout the Republic fired a Presidential salute, and flags were hoisted over all public buildings.

In the Hall of Congress, amid great enthusiasm, the President and Vice-President were formally notified of their election and took the oath of allegiance. After an exchange of congratulations the President and the Governors, the foreign diplomatic representatives and prominent citizens went to a reviewing stand, where they witnessed the passing of a procession en route to the Castle of Chapultepec, where it was disbanded.

Army Deserter Caught.

After fearful suffering and almost dead, Thomas O'Brien, an army deserter from Arizona, reached Peoria, Ill., and had to be sent to a hospital.

Citizens Battle With Burglars.

In a battle between citizens and three robbers, at Sioux City, Ia., one robber was killed, but the others escaped.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

In Pegu may be seen an English sentry keeping guard over a Burmese idol.

The French Government has decided to erect an electric telegraph line across the Great Sahara.

Reports of the wholesale slaughter of deer and game birds out of season come to Duluth from the ranges.

More than 500 students worked their way through Columbia University last year, earning in various ways \$74,021.17.

The oldest woman who married in Berlin last year was seventy-two; 228 were over fifty years, and one under sixteen.

A remarkable state of contraband has just been brought to light in Spain, where the growing of tobacco in Spain itself is prohibited.

One of the features of the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland next year will be a great dog show. At least 1500 dogs will be there, it is promised.

An Italian, Luciano Butti, has perfected a photographic apparatus capable of registering the incredible number of 2000 photographic impressions a second.

An Austrian genius has made the discovery that celluloid, prepared in a special way, provides a material out of which hats and the most delicate flowers can be made.

Two pictures which were found in the old Roman Catholic cathedral at Leeds, and which were bought by a dealer for a few shillings, have been pronounced to be a genuine Rubens and Vandyke.

A new form of looping the loop is promised the Parisians. A French engineer says he will make a motor car run down a steep slope to a wide opening in the track, at the edge of which it will mount a springboard and turn a complete somersault.

LABOR WORLD.

Japan has a federation of labor with almost 300,000 members.

The Japanese rice worker is a familiar sight in Texas and Louisiana.

News from the Santa Fe, Cal., machinists' union is very encouraging.

The American Federation of Labor convention was held in San Francisco.

The next convention of the Bricklayers and Stonemasons' International Union will meet in San Francisco January 8, 1905.

In Wisconsin the eight-hour day is prescribed in manufacturing and mechanical establishments unless otherwise agreed upon.

During the year 1903 Toronto had twenty-four strikes, involving 3628 men, or almost a quarter of the union labor men in the city.

The Central Federated Union unanimously passed a resolution calling for the abolition of the New York City Rapid Transit Commission.

A State Federation of Labor has been organized in Utah, and efforts are to be made thoroughly to organize the workmen in that territory.

Recently published census figures show that every fifth child between the ages of ten and fifteen in the United States is a breadwinner.

The president of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America was arrested in Cleveland, Ohio, charged with abetting the destruction of property.

The Federation of Labor at the convention in San Francisco voted \$75,000 for immediate relief of the strikers and have levied an assessment for future relief.

Those Steel Trust employees who at the invitation of the company invested in shares of the concern's stock are now congratulating themselves on the recent rise in value of their investments.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Roosevelt is Dutch, and means horse-field.

Copenhagen has lost its most prolific novelist by the death of Louis de Moulin.

The oldest orator in Germany is Deputy Schneider, in Eberswalde, now 103 years of age.

One of the most extreme vegetarians is the well-known Russian sculptor, Prince Troubetzkoi.

The German Emperor once designed a pack of playing cards, the faces representing various notables.

George Clinton Payne, of Newark, N. J., ninety years old last July, still earns his living as a book canvasser.

Willy Hess, leader of the Boston Symphony orchestra, began his musical studies at six and at ten was an infant prodigy touring Holland.

Dr. Brown, explorer in the Orient for the British Natural History Society, who is now in this country, speaks twelve languages.

Father Ricardo, director of the meteorological observatory at Santa Clara College, near San Jose, Cal., has discovered three large spots on the sun.

On his recent birthday King Edward VII of England conferred the honor of knighthood upon Dr. William J. Sinclair, professor of obstetrics and gynecology in Victoria University, Manchester.

Prince Wrede and his second wife, the ex-Madame Benitez, now divide their time between Madrid, where the princess has some property, and Munich, where the prince is one of the dignitaries of the court.

The Earl of Renfurly, Governor-General of New Zealand, who, by the way, is descended from William Penn, is authority for the statement that, in seven years, there has been no labor strike in New Zealand.

THE AGRICULTURE REPORT

Yield in 1904 Was Nearly Five Billion Dollars.

THE ENORMOUS CORN CROP

The Cotton Yield Was Valued at \$600,000,000—Potatoes, Rice, Barley, Oats and Other Products Reached Their Highest Point of Production—Live Stock and Poultry Make Records.

Washington, D. C.—The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture just transmitted to the President enumerates some of the more important features of the year's work. Among them are extensive co-operation with agricultural stations; the taking of preliminary steps to conduct feeding and breeding experiments; the war waged against the cotton boll weevil and against cattle mange; plans for education of engineers in road building; the production of a hardy orange, a hybrid of the Florida orange and the Japanese trifoliata; valuable research in successful shipping of fruit abroad; the value of nitrogen-fixing bacteria; successful introduction of plants suited to light rainfall areas; establishment of pure food standards; the extension of agricultural education in primary and secondary schools; the extension of instruction to our island possessions to enable them to supply the country with \$200,000,000 worth of domestic products, now imported from abroad.

The report then discusses the place of agriculture in the country's industrial life. The corn crop of 1904 yields a farm value greater than ever before. The farmers' could from the proceeds of this single crop pay the national debt, the interest thereon for one year, and still have enough left to pay a considerable portion of the Government's yearly expenses. The cotton crop, valued for lint and seed at \$600,000,000, comes second, while hay and wheat contend for the third place. Combined, these two crops will about equal in value the corn crop.

Notwithstanding that the wheat crop shows a lower production than any year since 1900, the farm value is the highest since 1881. Potatoes and barley reached their highest production in 1904. Save in 1902 the oat crop was never so large by 60,000,000 bushels. The present crop of rice promises a yield of 900,000,000 pounds, 300,000,000 more than ever before.

Horses and mules reach the highest point this year, with an aggregate value exceeding \$1,354,000,000. On the other hand, cattle, sheep and hogs all show a slight decline.

The steady advance in poultry leads to some astounding figures. The farmers' hens now produce one and two-thirds billions of dozen of eggs and at the high average price of the year the hens during their busy season lay enough eggs in a single month to pay the year's interest on the national debt.

After a careful estimate of the value of the products of the farm during 1904, made within the census scope, it is safe to place the amount at \$4,900,000,000, after excluding the value of farm crops fed to live stock in order to avoid duplication of values. This is 9.65 per cent. above the product of 1903, and 31.28 per cent. above that of the census year 1899.

Some comparisons are necessary to the realization of such an unthinkable value, aggregating nearly \$5,000,000,000. The farmers of this country have in two years produced wealth exceeding the output of all the gold mines of the entire world since Columbus discovered America. This year's product is more than six times the amount of the capital stock of all national banks, it lacks but three-fourths of a billion dollars of the value of the manufacturers of 1900, less the cost of the materials used; it is three times the gross earnings from the operations of the railways, and four times the value of all minerals produced in this country.

The year 1904 keeps well up to the average of exports of farm products during the five years 1899-1903, amounting to more than \$859,000,000, while the average for the five years was nearly \$865,000,000. During the last fifteen years the balance of trade in favor of this country, all articles considered, exceeded \$4,384,000,000, but taking farm products alone these showed a balance in our favor of more than \$5,300,000,000.

Reviewing the increase in farm capital, the Secretary estimates it conservatively at \$2,000,000,000 within four years—this without recognizing the marked increase in the value of land during the last two years. The most startling figures shown as illustrating the farmers' prosperity are those presented by deposits in banks in typical agricultural States. The Secretary selects for this illustration Iowa, Kansas and Mississippi. Taking all kinds of banks—National, State, private and savings—the deposits increased from June 30, 1896, to October 31, 1904, in Iowa, 164 per cent.; in Kansas, 219 per cent.; in Mississippi, 301 per cent., and in the United States, 91 per cent.

For Russian Autocracy.

Prince Mestchersky said that "without autocracy Russia would cease to be Russia."

Stockyard Strike Over.

The strike of the cattle butchers at the stockyards in Chicago, Ill., collapsed.

COLLEGE NOTES.

There are but three men in Harvard Law School who do not hold the A. B. degree.

Gifts of money received at Wellesley during the year of 1903-04 amount to about \$30,000.

The Medical Department of the University of Vermont opened in the new Medical College.

Bucknell University matriculated into full membership 142 new students—a record breaking number.

The Smith College catalogue for 1904-1905, in comparison with last year's catalogue shows several changes.

The University of Pennsylvania will be the scene of the greatest meeting of scientists in its history during the Christmas holidays.

Yale's running expenses during her last fiscal year were \$41,926.28 in excess of her income, and her alumni may be called upon for funds.

The collection of the subscriptions amounting to somewhat more than \$15,000 for the restoration of South Middle College, at Yale, has begun.

Students at the New York University, at the Washington Square building, are planning to enter the summer school at the Heights next summer.

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York Edward M. Shepard, chairman, and Charles Putzel, Secretary, were re-elected.

Morgan Hall, the largest of the Williams College dormitories, was damaged to the extent of \$20,000 by a fire that started from a cigarette dropped in one of the rooms.

An assistant to President Henry C. King, of Oberlin College, is to be appointed, who shall give his whole time to the development of the college resources and equipment.

SPORTING BREVETIES.

In the run of the Richmond County Hunt a fox was captured.

The University of Pennsylvania defeated Cornell University at football recently. Score, 34 to 0.

Arion, 2.074, once sold for \$125,000, brought \$2500 at the Fasig-Tipton sale in Madison Square Garden.

Columbia sophomores defeated the freshman in their annual football contest by the score of 6 to 0.

J. Pierpont Morgan won three blue ribbons with his string of collies at the Philadelphia dog show.

Dave Hennen-Morris succeeded Winthrop E. Scarritt as president of the Automobile Club of America.

Major Delmar was sold to C. G. K. Billings recently at Madison Square Garden, New York, for \$15,000.

W. Gould Brokaw's Renault won the Eagle Rock, N. J., hill climb, beating W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Mercedes by a fraction of a second.

Bernin won the automobile race up Eagle Rock. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who lost his chance because of a mishap at the start, was second.

A. F. Duffey and V. S. Rice were awarded sprinting records of 5 2-5s. for fifty yards at the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Professional bicycle riders who will participate in the six-day race in Madison Square Garden arrived in New York City from France on the Savole.

Holcombe Ward, national champion; W. J. Clothier and W. A. Larned were placed in the first class in singles by the Ranking Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

Cornell runners won the intercollegiate team cross country championship at Travers Island with a total of twelve points; beating Pennsylvania, Yale, Harvard and Columbia. E. T. Newman was the individual winner.

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST.

Admiral Skrydloff arrived at Vladivostok.

Five American-built submarines arrived in Japan.

A division of the Baltic fleet reached the Suez Canal.

Another Japanese attack on Lone Tree Hill was repelled.

Don Carlos' son was decorated by Kuropatkin for bravery in battle.

Japan was reported to be making large purchases of coal at Cardiff.

Fifteen hundred Chinese bandits under Japanese officers were put to rout.

Patti is to sing in St. Petersburg for the benefit of the Russian wounded.

The Anglo-Russian North Sea convention was signed at St. Petersburg. Kaulbars, the commander of Russia's Third Manchurian army, started for the seat of war.

After three days' fighting the Japanese rested one night and then resumed the attack on Kuropatkin's left flank. Japanese troops on the Sha River warm themselves with pocket stoves, camp-fires being out of the question, the lines are so close.

Japan in a friendly manner drew the attention of the British Government to supplies of coal sent in British vessels to the Baltic fleet.

Generals Nakamura and Saito led specially trained swordsmen to a hand-to-hand fight within the forts in the fourth general assault on Port Arthur.

The Russian Emperor summoned to Tsarskoe Selo a deputation from the zemstvo representatives, and listened attentively to views on the memorial recently presented to him.

General Oku reported the repulse of attacks on his centre and left divisions, the Russians in the latter action leaving many dead on the field. The general situation is unchanged.

The Markets

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.			
The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3 3/4c. per quart.			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra.	26 1/2 @	26 1/2	
Firsts	23 @	25 1/2	
Seconds	19 @	22	
State dairy tubs, firsts	21 @	23	
Imitation creamery	15 1/2 @	20	
Factory, thirds to firsts	13 @	16 1/2	

CHEESE.			
State, full cream, fancy	10 3/4 @	11 1/4	
Small	— @	11 1/4	
Part skims, good to prime	7 @	7 1/2	
Part skims, common	— @	5 1/2	
Full skims	3 @	4	

EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	36 @	38	
State and Penn.	36 @	38	
Western—Choice	28 @	30	
Southern—Choice	24 @	30	

BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	— @	2 75	
Medium, choice	1 90 @	1 95	
Pea, choice	— @	1 80	
Red Kidney, choice	— @	2 75	
White Kidney	2 80 @	2 85	
Yellow eye	— @	2 35	
Black turtle soup	— @	3 10	
Lima, Cal	3 05 @	3 07 1/2	

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Baldwin, per bbl.	1 25 @	2 00	
King, per bbl.	1 50 @	2 50	
Twenty-Ounce, per bbl.	1 50 @	2 75	
Greening, per bbl.	1 25 @	1 75	
Pears, Keifer, per bbl.	1 25 @	2 00	
Cooking, per bbl.	1 00 @	2 00	
Grapes, Concord, per b'sk't	9 @	12	
Catawba, per basket	10 @	13	
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl.	2 50 @	7 50	
Jersey, per bbl.	5 50 @	6 25	
Quinces, per bbl.	3 00 @	4 00	

LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb.	10 @	11	
Chickens, per lb.	10 @	11	
Roosters, per lb.	— @	7	
Turkeys, per lb.	10 @	12	
Ducks, per pair	60 @	90	
Geese, per pair	1 25 @	1 75	
Pigeons, per pair	— @	20	

DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb.	16 @	21	
Broilers, Philadelphia	15 @	20	
Fowls, Western, per lb.	11 @	12	
Spring ducks, per lb.	11 @	17	
Spring geese, per lb.	10 @	17	
Squabs, per dozen	1 75 @	2 75	

HOPS.			
State, 1904, choice, per lb.	38 @	39	
Good to prime, per lb.	36 @	37	
Common to fair	32 @	34	
Pacific Coast, 1904, choice	36 @	37	
Good to prime, per lb.	33 @	35	
Old odds	13 @	17	

HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay, prime, per 100 lbs.	82 1/2 @	85	
No. 1, per 100 lb.	80 @	82 1/2	
No. 2, per 100 lb.	72 1/2 @	75	
Clover, mixed, per 100 lb.	60 @	72	
Straw, long rye	— @	1 05	

VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl.	1 25 @	1 50	
L. I., per 180 lbs.	2 00 @	2 25	
Sweets, per bbl.	2 00 @	3 50	
Turnips, per bbl.	50 @	90	
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 50 @	3 50	
Egg plant, per box	2 00 @	3 50	
Squash, per bbl.	50 @	75	
Peas, per basket	1 50 @	3 50	
Peppers, per bbl.	75 @	1 50	
Lettuce, per basket	75 @	1 25	
Cabbages, per ton	8 00 @	12 00	
Cucumbers, per basket	1 50 @	3 00	
String beans, per basket	1 50 @	3 50	
Lima beans, per bag	1 00 @	2 50	
Onions, Conn., Yel., per bbl	2 00 @	2 75	
Red, per bbl.	1 50 @	2 50	
Orange Co., per bag	1 25 @	2 75	
Celery, per dozen bunches	10 @	40	
Cauliflower, per bbl.	1 00 @	3 50	
Brussels sprouts, per qt.	5 @	10	
Spinach, per bbl.	50 @	1 00	

GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	5 60 @	6 00	
Spring patents	6 00 @	6 35	
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	— @	1 18 1/2	
No. 2 red	1 17 1/2 @	1 18 1/2	
Corn, No. 2 white	— @	55 1/2	
Oats, mixed	34 1/2 @	35 1/2	
Clipped, white	37 @	40	
Lard, city	9 1/2 @	7	

GAME.			
English snipe, per doz.	2 00 @	2 50	
Plover, per doz.	1 50 @	2 75	
Woodcock, per pair	1 00 @	1 25	

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....\$1.00
SIX MONTHS......50
THREE MONTHS......25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MILL CREEK.

Joe Baker, wife and son were among recent visitors.

Miss Lacey Kirkpatrick spent Saturday at her home in Shirleysburg.

We are all here yet and busy as can be which accounts for no items in recent issues.

"Uncle Dave" Miller and his estimable wife, of Mapleton, called on friends in the village since our last report.

Mrs. Moore, the W. C. T. U. evangelist, will lecture in Mill Creek Wednesday evening in the Baptist church.

W. C. T. U. has organized here with an encouraging number of members. Mrs. David Simpson is president.

The ladies aid society of M. E. church served a supper in Foust hall last Saturday which was a financial and social success.

The ladies of the Lutheran church served chicken and waffle supper recently. It was a hit as the ladies counted dollars to over the voting age.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Himes returned from their southern trip Tuesday last and were greeted by many friends, all glad to again see them at home.

Mr. Croft, of Huntingdon, finished the new ceiling in the M. E. church last Thursday and Painter Leiby is freshening the woodwork in his usual artistic style.

'Squire Allison who was injured recently by a fall in the barn of his son, is again able to walk about and is at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Byron Foust.

Samuel Kennedy, son of Congressman Kennedy, of New Brighton, Pa., spent a few days recently with his cousin, A. M. Menold, and family. He and Leroy did some hunting.

The M. E. congregation will hold service in the Lutheran church next Sunday on account of repairs being made in their own church. Preaching at 1.45 p. m.; Sunday school following.

Guess that bear escaped while the hunters were hunting. We understand she headed for Trough Creek where she will doubtless meet a Waterloo, as not much escapes those Trough Creek chaps.

We are pleased to note that Mrs. Nancy Eby, who recently underwent a dangerous operation under treatment from Dr. Simpson and a specialist from Roaring Springs sanatorium, is holding her own with prospect of ultimately recovering.

The projected trolley line so much talked of now and the sale of the Simpson farm in Sugar Grove all point to the confirmation of "looking back from 1914" in the Item of July 13th. The writer is not a prophet but expects the time to see, when the home village great will be.

Mrs. Bruce Boring spent part of Friday last with her daughter, teacher of our primary school. She also called on friends in the village and visited Sideling hill to make acquaintance with the twins which recently arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Boring.

Clare Wright, of Huntingdon, took one of our "home village" girls a spin in his "red devil" recently. It was not the maid, so much sung about forty years ago, from the bay on the rock-bound coast of New England, but her eyes and name would fit and the legend as to the eastern maid would need no revision.

Miss McIntyre, of Huntingdon, spent Wednesday with Mrs. I. N. Foust and reported the general meeting of the White Ribbon legion which she recently attended at Bloomsburg as a delegate from this county. The sisters of old Mill Creek were quite enthused with her very edifying description of the work in the convention and the wonderful results reported from their efforts.

Some young men one day last week went to the ice where the school children were skating and fired a gun off in close proximity to the children, frightening the smaller ones considerably. Some of the larger boys resented such interference to their sport and the young men, to their shame, handled the small boys roughly and used language of the vilest kind. Some of the parents threaten to apply to the courts to hold such parties in check. There are a number of young men in the community who need application of such punishment as will surely come to them if they get before Judge Woods. They lack the principle to make men and should be controlled by law. They evidently are beyond control of their parents.

CASSVILLE.

Mrs. Jos. Wilson, who has been ill for some time, is improving slowly.

Rev. Fleck spent several days in town visiting his members and friends.

Calvin Curfman, one of our prominent farmers, is quite ill at this writing.

A mistake occurred in last week's items. It should have been J. O. Heaton and Maurice Park were hunting together and came home with some big fat rabbits and squirrels.

The Methodist Sunday school will hold their Christmas entertainment on Saturday evening, December 24th. A cantata will be given. A tree will please the little folks. Everyone is cordially invited.

The literary society on Friday evening was a credit to any town. The debate as usual drew a crowded house. The subject, "Resolved, that woman exerts a greater influence over man than money does," was argued by Dr. Smith and Mrs. J. O. Heaton and George Hamilton and Prof. Chilcote. Mrs. Russell Hyssong recited in a pleasing manner, "The church organ." Mr. Shaffer and Mr. Martyn, of Harrisburg, were present with a fine phonograph and furnished most of the music. A duet by Misses Wilson and Mierley was well rendered. That our young people have talent is admitted by all.

MARKLESBURG.

Nothing new, strange or startling.

Charlie N. Crum and wife visited relatives in Huntingdon over Sunday.

'Squire Clark, of Newberg, is in a critical condition from a paralytic stroke.

H. P. Reynolds received a car load of imported horses on Monday. They are beauties.

R. T. Baker and George Brode have erected a large stave mill in Tatman's gap, west of Newberg.

Mrs. Judge Benson has returned from an extended visit with relatives in Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brumbaugh, of Huntingdon, were welcome visitors at the parental home over Sabbath.

Harry Goodman, of the Brunswick Hotel, is superintending the erection of a stage in the Saxton opera house.

The yield of clover seed has not been so great in our valley for years as it was this fall, thus verifying the old saying, "a dry season for clover seed."

Harry E. Weller, of our town, slaughtered a hog weighing 522½ pounds. J. W. Householder a close second with one tipping the scales to 510 pounds.

TROUGH CREEK.

Miss Mabel Swope continues to improve but it is quite slowly.

We have heard that there have been nine deer killed in the valley.

Three inches of the beautiful snow on Monday. Our nimrods are sorry that it was not a week earlier.

Mrs. Theodore Masemore and daughter were welcome visitors in the valley part of last week and the early part of this week.

There are a great many hogs dying from sore head and sore throat. Armour and Swift are badly in the mix, with King and the other fellow following close.

J. F. Swope and the writer cleaned a big lot of stone out of the Corbin road last week which will save our constable embodying the condition of the road in his return to court.

Madison Swope escaped the burning of his house Saturday night a week by the prompt and thoughtful action of his daughter May in smothering the flames caused by a broken lamp. With rare presence of mind she tore up the carpet and with much difficulty succeeded in smothering the fire.

LATTA GROVE.

Monday, snow and cold.

Isaac Dell spent a few days last week at Burnham and Lewistown.

J. H. Dell and family are on a visit to friends at Ryde, Mifflin county.

Mrs. Rebecca Walker is on an extended visit in the lower end of the county.

Owing to a scarcity of logs at the mill, Wagner's lower stave mill has been idle for several days.

Mrs. Miles Quarry fell and broke her collar bone. Dr. Spangler, of Mapleton, was summoned and reduced the fracture.

A Costly Mistake.

Blunders are sometimes very expensive. Occasionally life itself is the price of a mistake, but you'll never be wrong if you take Dr. King's New Life Pills for Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Headache, Liver or Bowel troubles. They are gentle yet thorough. 25c, at Wright & Dell's store.

LADDERS!

We have just received a large stock of ladders, including Step Ladders, Straight and Extension Ladders. These ladders are of well seasoned wood, light yet strong and durable.

We are the only store in town making Boots and Shoes a specialty. Latest styles, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50. We handle the famous DAYTON shoes.

Groceries, fruits, nuts, confections, soft drinks, etc., etc.
DIAMOND SHOE STORE
And Green Grocery,
R. N. McCarl, - Proprietor.

List of Jurors for December Court.

GRAND JURORS, 2ND MONDAY, 12TH DAY.

Alloway Chas, miner, Three Springs
Bush William, farmer, Juniata
Boose Isaac, railroader, Hopewell
Bolinger Scott, miner, Coalbourn
Chilecoat A. M. agent, Rockhill
Cramer W. I. farmer, Tod
Cowen C. A. farmer, Dublin
Foust I. N. merchant, Brady
Fisher Chas, farmer, Walker
Foster James T, " Oneida
Grove Joseph, " Porter
Gettys Wm, " Barree
Garner Isaac, " Penn
Hess Jacob, merchant, Coalbourn
Hooper F. M. railroader, Mount Union
Honstine Joseph, railroader, Huntingdon
Hillyer Edward, miller, Porter
Metz W. I. barber, Logan
Love Wm, gent, Mount Union
Neff Fred M. farmer, Logan
Nale Fred D, " Clay
Stever Leslie, " Cass
Stewart D. P. gent, Smithfield
Smith Jacob, laborer, Warriorsmark

PETIT JURORS, 2ND MONDAY, 12TH DAY.

Black Wm, laborer, Broad Top City
Chilecoat J. Fry, farmer, Cromwell
Campbell Thos, farmer, Shirley
Corbin N. B. merchant, Huntingdon
Dell Isaac, farmer, Cass
Elias Geo W, laborer, Clay
French W. W. farmer, Miller
Galbreath Frank, engineer, Rockhill
Grove Geo, railroader, Orbisonia
Greenland Norval, potter, Cass
Hernandez Geo, merchant, Huntingdon
Hamilton H. railroader, " "
Hess Sr John, gent, Lincoln
Hutchinson Howard, farmer, West
Hollabaugh Samuel, farmer, Cromwell
Harper T. O. farmer, Shirley
Lynn Abram, farmer, Lincoln
Morningstar Geo, farmer, Lincoln
Masemore Ira, farmer, Shirley
McMath Wm, " Tell
Moore J. B. laborer, " "
Megahan Geo W, laborer, Logan
Moore Amos, laborer, Mapleton
Mierley Geo E, farmer, Porter
Mitchell T. S, " Jackson
Madden Harry, " Springfield
Metz L. W. farmer, Brady
Norris Robert, " Dublin
Norris W. H. blacksmith, Mount Union
Norris I. M. carpenter, Huntingdon
Nicholas Park, miner, Clay
Putt Levi, blacksmith, Hopewell
Pyles S. W. farmer, Cromwell
Robinson Wilson, farmer, Porter
Rabold Gottlieb, shoemaker, Warriorsmark
Stonerod John M, gent, Birmingham
Shearer Michael, farmer, Cromwell
Stewart Clair, farmer, Spruce Creek
Shaver C. B. bricklayer, Mount Union
Snyder Harrison, farmer, West
Stevens John, merchant, Three Springs
Speck Felix, laborer, Hopewell
Saylor Stewart, engineer, Huntingdon
Speck Harry O, farmer, Brady
Smouse D. F. railroader, Hopewell
Taylor A. H. farmer, Shirley
Waters Saml, " Tell
Whitsel Chas, " Cromwell

TRAVESSE JURORS, 3RD MONDAY, 19TH DAY.

Anderson John, carpenter, Huntingdon
Brooks R. J. laborer, Logan
Bigelow Lewis A, blacksmith, Jackson
Black Edward, miner, Dudley
Bickel Harry A, baggage agent, Huntingdon
Barnett David, farmer, Tod
Crottsley John D, farmer, Cass
Cutshall Allen, merchant, Three Springs
Denny Alex, merchant, Huntingdon
Dunlap S. B. farmer, Franklin
Ewing R. F. laborer, Barree
Fultz John E. barber, Brady
Free Elmer, machinist, Huntingdon
Galbreath Thos, plasterer, Mt Union
Gould E. F. miner, Dudley
Gutshall Ray, teacher, Springfield
Hennen C. H. teacher, Barree
Hamer Scott, railroader, Huntingdon
Hamilton F. P. miner, Coalbourn
Jackson Thos, farmer, Jackson
Kelly James, justice peace, Huntingdon
Kough Barton, laborer, Saltillo
Longenecker S. D. lumberman, Logan
Love Howard, laborer, Tell
McDonald John, laborer, Mapleton
Madden Judson, teacher, Smithfield
McClain Myron, paperhanger, Cass
Morgan Henry, farmer, Shirley
Montgomery Geo, farmer, West
Pheasant J. Calvin, " Cromwell
Piper Nicholas, carpenter, Alexandria
Park J. Frank, mail carrier, Cass
Quarry John P, farmer, Union
Rohland J. L. painter, Huntingdon
Reeder W. L. laborer, Spruce Creek
Reynolds John, carpenter, Franklin
Burk Richard, miner, Broad Top City
Spyker Chas, laborer, Alexandria
Taylor S. B. teacher, Huntingdon
Westbrook Lewis, bricklayer, Smithfield
Wright A. W. farmer, Union
Yoder S. S. farmer, Brady

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Single and double breast

J. G. Isenberg & Son

Huntingdon, Pa.

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YOU WILL FIND A FULL LINE OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
UNDERWEAR, QUEENSWARE, FLOUR
AND FEED, GROCERIES, SHOES
AND RUBBER GOODS, HATS,
CAPS, SHELF HARDWARE, ETC

PRODUCE taken in exchange
and all goods sold at the lowest
cash prices. X X X X

J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton, Pa.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

TO TIE MAKERS

Altoona, Pa., Sept. 26, 1904.

Mr. E. E. Lippincott,
Supervisor.

Referring to the question of the number of cross ties and switch timber lying along our road or cut in the woods, we are authorized to take up, under the old specifications and at the old prices, all of the cross ties and a certain percentage of the switch ties that are made in regular sets.

I wish you would clearly have it understood with the tie makers that our reason for taking up ties at this time is not because they are needed, but we feel that they have been cut for our use and it is only equitable that we take them off their hands. It is not a guarantee that we will continue to take up ties, although it is entirely likely that some time next year the buying of ties will continue in the regular way.

You are, therefore, authorized to take up at once all ties piled along our right of way at the present time, and such ties as are cut in the woods, provided they are delivered along our property prior to December 1st; after that date no ties will be taken up except by special authority from this office. Switch ties can be taken up just as fast as your requirements demand.

[Signed] Geo. H. Brown,
Asst. Engineer.

Huntingdon, Sept. 28, 1904.

Messrs. B. O'Connor & Sons,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Gentlemen:—

Please note the above for your information.

E. E. Lippincott,
Supervisor No. 7.

STANDING STONE
NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,
No. 412 Penn St.

OFFICERS:
JOHN BREWSTER, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
A. J. McCahan, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
John Brewster, J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson, L. M. Hagerty, H. B. Brumbaugh, J. G. Gillam, H. B. Dunn and A. J. McCahan.

Discount Day—Wednesday.
We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.
Telephone No. 82. 5-28-02 yr.

THE "ITEM"

\$1.00 per Year.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
MOUNT UNION, PA.

Capital, \$25,000. Surplus, \$2,500.

Officers:
A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier.

Directors:
A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Benj. O'Connor, Bruce Yocum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.
A general banking business done. Interest allowed on time deposits. Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.
Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 7, 1904.

PENN. RAILROAD.									
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.									
DAILY		DAILY		DAILY		DAILY		DAILY	
P.M.		A.M.		A.M.		A.M.		A.M.	
New York:		Pittsburgh:		Harrisburg:		Pittsburgh:		Harrisburg:	
W. 23d St. Sta.	7:55	12:10	8:55	12:10	8:55	12:10	8:55	12:10	8:55
Desb's St. Sta.	8:00	12:15	9:00	12:15	9:00	12:15	9:00	12:15	9:00
Cor'd St. Sta.	8:00	12:15	9:00	12:15	9:00	12:15	9:00	12:15	9:00
Philadelphia	11:40	4:25	7:10	11:40	4:25	7:10	11:40	4:25	7:10
Washington	10:40	7:50	10:50	7:50	10:50	7:50	10:50	7:50	10:50
Baltimore	11:55	4:44	8:55	11:55	4:44	8:55	11:55	4:44	8:55

P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M.									
Harrisburg	2:50	8:00	11:48	3:10	5:00	10:35	3:10	5:00	10:35
Rockville	3:00	8:10	11:59	3:20	5:10	10:45	3:20	5:10	10:45
Marvsville	3:10	8:20	12:09	3:30	5:20	10:55	3:30	5:20	10:55
Duncannon	3:18	8:28	12:17	3:38	5:28	11:03	3:38	5:28	11:03
Newport	3:30	8:40	12:29	3:50	5:40	11:15	3:50	5:40	11:15
Millersville	3:40	8:50	12:39	4:00	5:50	11:25	4:00	5:50	11:25
Thom'sville	3:50	9:00	12:49	4:10	6:00	11:35	4:10	6:00	11:35
Port Royal	4:13	9:23	1:07	4:33	6:20	11:57	4:33	6:20	11:57
Millersville	4:18	9:28	1:11	4:38	6:25	12:01	4:38	6:25	12:01
Lewistown	4:40	10:14	1:30	4:60	7:17	12:22	4:60	7:17	12:22
McVeytown	5:02	10:36	1:48	5:22	7:39	12:40	5:22	7:39	12:40
N. Hamilton	5:21	11:01	2:04	5:41	8:03	1:00	5:41	8:03	1:00
Altoona	5:27	11:07	2:08	5:47	8:09	1:04	5:47	8:09	1:04
Mapleton	5:33	11:13	2:14	5:53	8:15	1:10	5:53	8:15	1:10
Huntingdon	5:50	11:30	2:29	6:10	8:30	1:25	6:10	8:30	1:25
Petersburg	6:07	11:47	2:43	6:27	8:45	1:41	6:27	8:45	1:41
Birmingham	6:35	12:13	3:07	6:55	9:14	2:04	6:55	9:14	2:04
Tyrone	6:42	12:20	3:12	7:02	9:21	2:11	7:02	9:21	2:11
Bellwood	7:07	12:41	3:29	7:27	9:38	2:28	7:27	9:38	2:28
Altoona	7:30	1:00	3:45	7:50	9:55	2:51	7:50	9:55	2:51
Pittsburgh	12:10	5:50	8:45	12:30	6:10	9:10	12:30	6:10	9:10

"J" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and receive passengers for Pittsburgh and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburgh as follows: 1:35, 2:41, 11:45 a.m., 12:55, 2:53, 3:05, 7:20, 9:48, 11:05 and 11:50 p.m. daily.

Week									
Days		DAILY		DAILY		DAILY		DAILY	
P.M.		A.M.		A.M.		A.M.		A.M.	
Pittsburgh	3:00	3:00	8:00	12:45	4:55	3:00	3:00	8:00	12:45
Altoona	5:00	6:25	7:05	11:43	1:50	5:55	9:05	5:00	6:25
Bellwood	5:12	6:37	7:17	11:55	2:04	6:10	9:19	5:12	6:37
Tyrone	5:24	6:49	7:29	12:06	2:20	6:27	9:33	5:24	6:49
Birmingham	5:28	6:53	7:33	12:10	2:25	6:32	9:38	5:28	6:53
Petersburg	5:46	7:01	7:41	12:28	2:43	6:50	9:56	5:46	7:01
Huntingdon	5:57	7:17	7:57	12:37	3:02	7:10	10:12	5:57	7:17
Mapleton	6:11	7:31	8:11	12:51	3:16	7:24	10:26	6:11	7:31
Mt. Union	6:17	7:37	8:17	12:57	3:26	7:30	10:32	6:17	7:37
N. Hamilton	6:22	7:42	8:22	1:02	3:32	7:34	10:37	6:22	7:42
McVeytown	6:40	8:00	8:40	1:20	3:50	7:52	10:55	6:40	8:00
Lewistown	7:00	8:20	9:00	1:40	4:10	8:10	11:16	7:00	8:20
Millersville	7:22	8:42	9:22	1:52	4:32	8:30	11:37	7:22	8:42
Port Royal	7:27	8:47	9:27	1:57	4:37	8:35	11:42	7:27	8:47
Thom'sville	7:42	9:02	9:42	2:12	4:52	8:50	11:57	7:42	9:02
Millersville	7:51	9:11	9:51	2:21	5:01	9:00	12:06	7:51	9:11
Newport	8:00	9:20	10:00	2:30	5:10	9:10	12:16	8:00	9:20
Duncannon	8:27	9:47	10:27	2:57	5:37	9:29	12:35	8:27	9:47
Mapleton	8:44	10:04	10:44	3:14	5:54	9:46	12:52	8:44	10:04
Rockville	8:48	10:08	10:48	3:18	5:58	9:50	12:56	8:48	10:08
Harrisburg	9:00	10:20	11:00	3:30	6:10	10:00	1:00	9:00	10:20

A.M. A.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M.									
Baltimore	12:15	3:11	6:00	9:48	2:20	5:15	8:04	12:15	3:11
Washington	1:20	4:10	7:15	1:30	4:20	7:25	1:30	4:20	7:25
Philadelphia	4:18	12:17	3:17	6:23	10:47	4:23	4:23	4:18	12:17
New York:									
Desb's St.	2:03	2:53	5:53	9:30	3:53	7:13	7:13	2:03	2:53
Cor'd St.	2:03	2:53	5:53	9:30	3:53	7:13	7:13	2:03	2:53
W. 23d St.	2:15	3:00	6:00	9:40	4:15	7:35	7:35	2:15	3:00

Additional trains leave Pittsburgh for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3:35, 7:15 and 7:30 a.m., 12:01, 4:50, 7:10, 9:00 and 10:00 p.m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburgh and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"G" Passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers Sunday only.

"M" Passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"P" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburgh and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7:30 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. week days.

For McClure 7:30 a.m., 3:00 p.m. week days.

For Milroy 7:40 a.m., 1:50 and 4:50 p.m. week days.

For Reedsville 6:05, 7:40 a.m., 1:50, and 4:50 p.m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8:35 a.m. and 5:55 p.m. week days. Bedford only 8:45 a.m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampian, 8:00 a.m., 3:45 and 6:50 p.m. week days, and 8:00 a.m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8:10 a.m., 12:25 and 7:00 p.m. week days. 8:10 a.m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7:50 a.m. and 2:50 p.m. week days.

PENN. RAILROAD AND NORTHWESTERN R.R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8:00 a.m. and 3:34 p.m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11:12 a.m. and 5:44 p.m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Wright, Passenger Agent Western District, 350 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD, General Manager, Pass'r Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH					NORTH				
Expr's	Mail	STATIONS	Mail	F.Line	Expr's	Mail	STATIONS	Mail	F.Line
A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
8:35	5:55	Huntingdon	11:10	5:15					
8:45	6:05	McConnellstown	11:00	5:05					
8:50	6:09	Grafton	10:50	5:00					
8:55	6:14	Brumbaugh	10:51	4:55					
8:59	6:18	Marklesburg	10:47	4:51					
9:06	6:25	Entrikin	10:40	4:44					
9:11	6:30	Beaver	10:35	4:39					
9:16	6:35	Cove	10:30	4:34					
9:27	6:46	Saxton	10:20	4:23					
9:31	6:50	Clark	10:15	4:18					
9:39	6:58	Riddlesburg	10:08	4:11					
9:44	7:02	Hopewell	10:04	4:07					
9:50	7:10	Cypher	9:56	3:59					
10:07	7:19	Tatesville	9:46	3:50					
10:17	7:27	Everett	9:38	3:43					
10:20	7:30	Mt. Dallas	9:35	3:40					
10:27	7:39	Bedford	9:25	3:30					
11:35	8:35	Hyndman	8:28	2:30					
12:05	9:05	Cumberland	8:00	2:00					

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8:35 a.m. and returning 5:30 p.m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH					NORTH				
Expr's	Mail	STATIONS	Mail	F.Line	Expr's	Mail	STATIONS	Mail	F.Line
A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
9:35	4:00	Saxton	4:00						
9:50	4:15	Coalmont	4:15						
10:05	4:30	Crawford	4:30						
		Dudley	3:30						

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route

BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned having purchased the outfit of J. F. Park, will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7:00 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

I. W. BUMGARDNER.

MARRIED.

SCHWARTZ-HYSSONG—On December 4, 1904, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. R. E. Hyssong, Cassville, Pa., Mr. Henry Schwartz, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Miss Margaret W. Hyssong, also of Philadelphia, Pa., but formerly of Cassville, were united in holy wedlock by Rev. Hugh Strain.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS.

JAMES S. WOODS,

Notary Public

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

'Phone 102, Akers Building

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Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, Nitrous Oxide Gas or Local Anesthetics administered.

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K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J.

Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Lang-

don and A. W. Swope.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms.

AGAINST EIGHT HOUR LAW

New York Court of Appeals Declares It Unconstitutional.

DECISION AFTER YEARS OF DEBATE

The Eight Hour "Labor Law," as it has been known, and that has been in courts for long time, decided by final test case of Contractor's Suit—Judge Haight Dissents.

Albany, N. Y.—By a decision in the action of the People ex rel. Cossey, appellant, vs. Controller Grout, of New York, the Court of Appeals declared unconstitutional chapter 415 of the Laws of 1897 (the labor law), which prohibits a contractor from employing his men more than eight hours a day on city, county, or State work.

Since its enactment in 1897 this statute has been almost continually before the courts. Other phases have been passed upon, but this is the first time that the Court of Appeals has expressed its views flatly on the eight-hour provision.

The action was brought by Harry Cossey to compel payment by the City of New York of \$28,215 for six scows manufactured for the Street Cleaning Department. Payment was refused on the ground that he had violated the terms of his contract in employing his men over eight hours a day. Cossey did not deny this, but contended that the law was unconstitutional. The Court of Appeals reverses the lower courts and grants the appellant's application, though not entirely on the arguments advanced by his counsel.

With Judge Haight alone dissenting, the court arrives at this conclusion, but by different routes. Judges O'Brien, Martin and Vann hold that the law is unconstitutional in that it deprives an individual of property without due process of law. Chief Judge Cullen, with Judge Werner concurring, bases his opinion as to the law's unconstitutionality on the result in the Rogers case, making their decision one of precedent.

Chief Judge Cullen takes the ground that the principle involved is precisely similar to that in the action of the People ex rel. Rogers vs. Coler. The latter was the earliest case that arose under the labor law, and in deciding the courts held that the statute was unconstitutional in so far as it involved the "prevailing rate of wages." Judge Cullen says, comparing the two cases: "This difference in circumstances would not justify a distinction in principle, and therefore the decision in the Rogers case must control the disposition of the present case unless the Rogers case has been overthrown by subsequent cases in this court or in the Supreme Court of the United States."

The rest of his opinion is devoted to a discussion of the other cases under the labor law, from which he decides that the conclusion in the Rogers case stands and applies in the action under discussion.

In his conclusion the Chief Judge says:

"I fear that the many outrages of labor organizations or of some of their members have not only excited just indignation, but at times have frightened courts into plain legal inconsistencies and into the enunciation of doctrines which, if asserted in litigations arising under any other subject than labor legislation, would meet scant courtesy or consideration. * * *

"The decision about to be made can therefore stand only on one ground, the unconstitutional interference of the Legislature with the right of the municipality. That proposition having been explicitly decided in the Rogers case, I feel it my duty to follow it, regardless of my own opinion on the question."

Judge O'Brien says:

"One of the grounds upon which the Rogers case rests is that the statute deprived the contractor of his property without due process of law, and the learned Chief Judge, as I understand the opinion, asserts that this ground has been entirely swept away by the case of Atkins vs. Kansas, in which the United States Supreme Court affirmed the conviction of a contractor for violating the eight-hour law of that State.

"I do not concur in that view. In my opinion, the Kansas case does not decide or sweep away what we held in the Rogers case and should hold in this case, namely, that the statute in question violates the Constitution of the State, in that it deprives the contractor in this case, as it did in the Rogers case, of his property without due process of law."

In his dissenting opinion Judge Haight holds that the constitutionality of the law can be sustained by the fact that it is a police regulation in the interest of public health and morality.

MANY MUTINEERS KILLED.

Outbreak in the Odessa Naval Barracks Results in Many Deaths.

London, Eng.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Morning Post says that the recent mutiny among the seamen in the naval barracks at Odessa was due to local causes and was not connected with the general unrest in Russia. Twenty-five of the mutineers were killed and many were wounded when the pickets fired on them.

To Resume Smoot Inquiry.

It was decided to resume the Senator Smoot inquiry on December 12.

SECRETARY TAFT REPORTS

The Annual Message of the Department Made Public.

The Present Standing of Our Regular Army and Its Future Outlook—Statistics of the Financial End of the Service.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of War William H. Taft, in his annual report just made public, says that the actual strength of the regular army on October 15 was 3744 officers and 54,439 enlisted men. In 1903 it was 3681 officers and 55,500 men. Of the present army 779 officers and 11,583 men are stationed in the Philippines and the remainder are at various points in the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska and China. The force in Porto Rico consists of five officers and five men. The Secretary recommends that Congress make provision for additional officers of the line.

The enlistments for the year ending June 30, exclusive of hospital corps and Philippine scouts, were 27,380, of which 6372 were re-enlistments.

During the past year the troops have not been in action except for a few encounters with the savage Moros in the Philippines, rendered necessary by "their defiance of the law in Mindanao and Jolo." In one of these actions a detachment of infantry was ambushed, resulting in the loss of two officers and thirteen enlisted men out of thirty-nine men engaged.

The army death rate last year was only 9.30 per 1000, as compared with 15.94 for the previous year. "It is no exaggeration," the report adds, "that the troops of the United States are the best fed, best clothed and best sheltered troops in the world."

The present system of coast defenses is now considerably more than half completed. Thirty-one localities have been partially protected, and twenty-five of the principal harbors now have mounted in fortifications and ready for use heavy guns and mortars sufficient to furnish an effective defense against any possible naval attack. Since the inauguration of the present system of coast defenses the total appropriations made by Congress for the work have been, approximately, \$110,000,000, and it is estimated that it will take \$65,000,000 more to complete the work.

Provision has already been made for emplacing 334 heavy guns, including twenty-six temporary emplacements, and 587 rapid fire guns, one being temporary, and 376 twelve inch mortars. During the fiscal year one twelve-inch gun, four ten-inch, seven rapid fire and twenty-two mortars have been mounted.

Owing to the lessons of the Russo-Japanese war, it is stated in the report, the value of torpedo defenses has been greatly emphasized. The cost of completing the torpedo defenses now projected will be \$3,819,420, but this will mean that the system will be valueless unless there is a trained personnel of 5139 officers and men created to operate the system. This will cost about \$5,000,000 more. Additional appropriations of \$5,000,000 will, of course, the report says, be required annually thereafter for pay of the personnel.

It is pointed out that Congress, at its last session, appropriated \$1,318,920 for beginning the work of fortifying insular possessions, and that much has been done in the way of fortifying the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii, but that Congress will be asked at its next session for \$2,611,056 more for continuing the work.

Secretary Taft deprecates any attempt to abolish the General Staff. He thinks that the War College also is doing a good work. He points out that it cost \$86,314.43 to prevent deposits in New York Harbor last fiscal year.

Secretary Taft favors an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to promote the efficiency of the militia. "The Military Secretary," the report adds, "estimates that about seventy-five per cent. of the full strength of the militia would respond to a call for service under the Federal Government."

The army estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, is \$72,705,156.37.

Concerning the tariff in Philippine products imported into the United States, Secretary Taft urges that a bill be passed allowing free admission of all Philippine products except tobacco and sugar, and that there be imposed upon all importations of sugar and tobacco a duty equal to twenty-five per cent. of the rates now imposed under the Dingley law upon the importations from foreign countries.

"The Philippine Government," the report adds, "is the result of an effort on the part of this nation to assist the Philippine people to stand upon their feet. It is a national experiment. The taxation by States, counties and municipalities of this country of bonds issued in the furtherance of that experiment is a burden upon it and an obstruction to its success. Therefore, the National Government, through Congress, may very well declare such bonds to be exempt from State, county and municipal taxation and keep well within its constitutional powers."

Escape From Prison.

Two soldiers who escaped from Governor's Island, New York Harbor, got away after changing their clothes on the ferryboat which took them from a skiff.

Taft at Panama.

Secretary Taft reached Panama and declared that the United States has no other design upon the Isthmus than to build a canal.

News of the Week

WASHINGTON.

President Roosevelt declined to interfere in the strike of steel workers at Youngstown, Ohio.

Lieutenant-General Chaffee was appointed grand marshal of the inauguration day parade.

General Corbin appointed a board of three officers to consider details of the administration of the staff departments and the betterment of the service.

Senator Fairbanks, who arrived in Washington to attend the session of Congress, announced his intention to serve as a Senator until he is inaugurated as Vice-President on March 4.

The President returned from his trip to St. Louis.

The War Department has accepted the resignation of Major Walter S. Alexander, Artillery Corps, stationed at San Francisco.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Presiding Judge Dole, of United States District Court at Honolulu, Hawaii, has summoned a special Federal Grand Jury to investigate the charge made by party leaders that in the last campaign certain election officers intimidated the voters, made improper use of identification marks and otherwise destroyed the secrecy of the ballot.

The teachers of Porto Rico, who spent some weeks in this country last summer studying at Cornell University, are now experiencing the benefits of their training.

The troops pursuing the convicts who, after killing three of their guards, seized a launch at Malahi Island, Laguna de Bay, and escaped across the lake to the hills, have killed three of them and captured fourteen, including the leader of the gang, who was wounded in three places. The constabulary have located nineteen others.

DOMESTIC.

Joseph Leiter was indicted for taking armed men through Illinois.

A live wire hanging from a pole killed Arthur Detzer, a schoolboy, at Graniteville, S. I.

An aged couple were killed in a gas explosion in their home in Mexico, Me.

Over eighteen persons were hurt in a collision between a ferryboat and a river steamer off West Twenty-second street, New York City.

Eight union miners were deported from the Telluride district in Colorado. Attorney-General Moody declared guessing contests illegal.

Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, oldest actress in the world, died suddenly of apoplexy in a Chicago (Ill.) hotel.

Organized truckmen prepared a protest, containing 20,000 signatures, against the deplorable condition of Manhattan's streets, and will present the petition to Borough President Ahearn, of New York City.

A woman was arrested in St. Louis, Mo., for persisting in an attempt to see President Roosevelt to paint his portrait.

The fall of an electric light pole at a fire cut wires and left a large part of Jersey City, N. J., in darkness for hours.

The little son and daughter of Joseph Keller, a New York City department store clerk, found their mother murdered on returning from school. The murderer took \$200 and \$400 in jewelry.

The New York Health Department steamer Franklin Edison was driven on the rocks off Blackwell's Island.

Owing to the illness of a juror who was stricken with paralysis a new trial was ordered for Nan Patterson, the New York actress accused of killing "Caesar" Young.

Fourteen hundred small children in a Brooklyn (N. Y.) school were marched to the street on a fire call in one minute and three-quarters.

The New York Municipal Art Society urged Mayor McClellan to appeal to the courts to oust all advertising signs from subway stations.

Accused of agreeing to accept a bribe of \$1000 to influence his course as a juror in the contest over the wills of Hugh and Neil O'Donnell, Leo Cohen was held in New York City for examination.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided the Fayerweather will contest, involving about \$3,000,000, in favor of twenty-one colleges, among which the estate is to be divided.

FOREIGN.

Italy has decided to sign an arbitration treaty with the United States.

Earl Grey, who succeeds Lord Minto as Governor-General of Canada, started for his new post from London.

A banquet in honor of Secretary Taft was given at Panama, and an agreement on the points of difference regarding the government of the canal zone was expected speedily.

Liberty and arbitration were dwelt upon in the King of Italy's speech opening Parliament.

Italy's Foreign Minister declined to take official notice of the anti-Italian riots at Innsbruck, Austria.

The Serbian Ministers of Public Works, Education and Justice have resigned by reason of a disagreement in the Cabinet over the building of new railroads.

Beni M'Suar tribesmen made an attack on the house of W. B. Harris, the correspondent of the London Times, at Tangiers. A guard was killed.

ITALIAN PRINCE CROWNED

Magnificent Ceremonies in the Quirinal at Rome, Italy.

Description of the Affair—Beautiful Costumes Worn by All of the Participants—Reception Held Afterwards.

Rome, Italy.—The infant Crown Prince of Italy was baptized at the Quirinal. The weather was showery, but this did not prevent a great crowd gathering at the Palace to witness the passage of the carriages with their distinguished occupants.

The ballroom of the Quirinal, which had been transformed into a chapel, was beautifully decorated. The altar stood in the end of the room. It bore six immense golden candlesticks and a crucifix in the centre. Above the altar was a picture, which had been taken from the Quirinal chapel, representing the Madonna and Child. Above this was a balcony for the Court quintet.

On the left of the altar was a box for the little Princesses Yolanda and Mafalda and for other children of the Court. Under this, in red brocade with palms, was another box for diplomats whose countries had sent royal representatives, such as Great Britain, Germany, Portugal and Serbia. The diplomats from other countries were not invited.

When all the guests had assembled sixteen canons and the Court Chaplain, Mgr. Beccaria, entered processionally, taking their places at the altar. Immediately after the appearance of the clergy the doors of the private apartments of the Palace were opened to allow the royal cortege, headed by the Master of Ceremonies and the Prefect of the Palace, to pass. Countess Bruschi-Falgari, Lady in Waiting, carried the Crown Prince, who was dressed in an exquisite lace-embroidered robe and was lying on a lace pillow.

With the King and Queen were the Prince of Montenegro dressed as a Gopador, in a rich Montenegrin costume, and his three daughters, Princess Helen of Serbia, the Dowager Duchess of Genoa, great-grandmother of the Crown Prince; Prince Albert of Prussia, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Victor Napoleon, the Duke of Genoa, the Count of Turin, and others.

The spectacle was magnificent in the extreme. All the ladies present, including those of the royal party, were dressed in white, with creamy lace veils on their heads, and were glittering with jewels.

The baptismal ceremony was most picturesque. Countess Bruschi-Falgari came slowly forward with the infant, which was taken by the Queen, who advanced before the altar. At the same time the King stepped before the box occupied by the royal children and lifted out the Princesses Yolande and Mafalda, whom he kept beside him during the entire ceremony, which they watched with wide-eyed interest. Dowager Queen Margherita, the godmother, and Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, the godfather, stood on either side of the Queen and the infant, each with one hand on the Crown Prince's shoulder and a lighted candle in the other. The ceremony lasted fifteen minutes, and the Crown Prince behaved splendidly, his only outcry being when he felt the holy water upon his forehead.

The informal reception after the baptism was shortened, owing to the grave illness of the Duchess of Aosta. The Duke of Aosta has ordained three days of prayer in the royal church at Turin, at which he will assist personally.

HOUSE FURNACE BLEW UP.

A Hundred Tenants Scared and the Janitor Hurt.

New York City.—After plumbers had finished repairing the furnace in the basement of the six-story apartment house at 543 East 142d street, at 7 o'clock the other night, Carl Gerhardt, the janitor of the building, seventy-four years old, started a fire in it. Two hours later the front of the furnace blew out.

All the tenants in the building, of whom there were more than 100, were shaken up. On the top floor were fifty persons at a wake and, leaving the corpse, they hurried to the street.

The noise was heard at the Metropolitan Theatre, half a block away, and the crowd there got uneasy until the ushers assured them that nothing serious had happened.

The janitor's wife was found on her knees tugging at her husband, in an effort to get him away from the flaming coals that had fallen out of the furnace. The old man has severe cuts on the head and legs made by the flying iron.

RECEPTIONS TO TAFT.

President of Panama Gives Formal Welcome to the American Envoy.

Panama.—The reception given by Minister Barrett in honor of Secretary of War Taft was a brilliant affair, calling together the most distinguished assemblage in Isthmian history. Mr. and Mrs. Taft and President and Mrs. Amador received the two hundred guests. President Amador also gave a reception in honor of Mr. Taft.

Secret conferences are being held between Mr. Taft in his capacity as special American Envoy and the Government of Panama. The general feeling is that a satisfactory arrangement will be reached.

EVERY WALK IN LIFE.

A. A. Boyce, a farmer, living three and a half miles from Trenton, Mo., says: "A

severe cold settled in my kidneys and developed so quickly that I was obliged to lay off work on account of the aching in my back and sides.

For a time I was unable to walk at all, and every make-shift I tried and all the medicine I took had not the slightest effect. My back continued to grow weaker until I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and I must say I was more than surprised and gratified to notice the back ache disappearing gradually until it finally stopped."

Doan's Kidney Pills sold by all dealers or mailed on receipt of price, 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The New Guinea Cannibals.

"New Guinea is a country with great natural wealth, and whether the people who wish to take advantage of it go among cannibal savages or civilized Christians depends on themselves," said the Rev. W. R. Mounsey yesterday when describing the work done by himself and his colleagues of the British New Guinea Mission on the north coast. This part of the world was twelve years ago inhabited by a race of dangerous cannibals.

Stirring times were the lot of the first missionaries who went out, and often the Bishop or one of his assistant clergy, landing on a lonely part of the beach, were immediately surrounded by hundreds of chocolate colored savages whose bared teeth gleamed no less ominously than the huge spears which they carried.

On one occasion the Bishop of New Guinea had his whaleboat wrecked on the coast and lost everything. He and another clergyman laid their wet clothes on the beach to dry in the sun. Presently they saw a crowd of savages watching them, and fearing mischief they dressed and walked boldly toward the crowd, which slowly dispersed. It was afterward learned that the boat had been watched and a great feast planned, in which the Bishop and clergyman were to be eaten.

Cannibalism is now practically extinct, although several natives still practise it in secret.—London Mail.

World's Best-Selling Book.

It may be surprising but doubtless gratifying to the public to know that the Bible is still the world's best-selling book, the announcements of secular publishers to the contrary notwithstanding. Recent reports show that the British Bible Society has since its establishment distributed 180,000,000 copies of the Scriptures, while the American Bible Society has added more than 70,000,000 to the flood of volumes poured into all the countries of the world.—Washington Post.

HAPPY CHILDHOOD.

Right Food Makes Happy Children Because They Are Healthy.

Sometimes milk does not agree with children or adults. The same thing is true of other articles of food. What agrees with one sometimes does not agree with others.

But food can be so prepared that it will agree with the weakest stomach. As an illustration—anyone, no matter how weak the stomach, can eat, relish and digest a nice hot cup of Postum coffee with a spoonful or two of Grape-Nuts poured in, and such a combination contains nourishment to carry one a number of hours, for almost every particle of it will be digested and taken up by the system and be made use of.

A lady writes from the land of the Magnolia and the mocking bird way down in Alabama and says: "I was led to drink Postum because coffee gave me sour stomach and made me nervous. Again Postum was recommended by two well known physicians for my children, and I feel especially grateful for the benefit derived."

"Milk does not agree with either child, so to the eldest, aged four and one-half years, I give Postum with plenty of sweet cream. It agrees with her splendidly, regulating her bowels perfectly, although she is of a constipated habit."

"For the youngest, aged two and one-half years, I use one-half Postum and one-half skimmed milk. I have not given any medicine since the children began using Postum, and they enjoy every drop of it."

"A neighbor of mine is giving Postum to her baby lately weaned, with splendid results. The little fellow is thriving famously." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum agrees perfectly with children and supplies adults with the hot, invigorating beverage in place of coffee. Literally thousands of Americans have been helped out of stomach and nervous diseases by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee. Look in package for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED.
"KNOWLEDGE OF CHRIST."

The Rev. Winfield Scott Baer Tells Those
Who Would Receive Light That They
Must Exercise Self-Control and Sacri-
fice Pleasure to the Work.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Rev. Winfield Scott Baer, rector of St. George's Church, preached Sunday morning on "Knowledge of Christ." He took his text from Philippians iii, 8: "I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord." Mr. Baer said among other things:

A quarter of a century has passed since Paul on the way to Damascus saw a great light, since he who was the persecutor of the church became Apostle to the Gentiles. They were years of mental and spiritual growth, of missionary zeal and activity, of suffering and privation, and beyond that of joy and gladness which no man could tell.

Now, looking back over his life from prison in Rome, he passed judgment upon his gain and loss. There was no tinge of despondency which might have come from age or weakness, no touch of bitterness showing that the iron might have entered into his soul, but with the calmness of a judge and the fervor of a seeker after truth, he cried: "I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord."

There are many kinds of knowledge, gained in different methods and ways. Some comes through exercise of memory; some through careful observation of the facts of nature; some by experiment in the laboratory; some by careful reading of the past and wise judgment upon it; much from the careful study of ourselves. In varying degrees, these are all precious, and they are given only for a price. The school system of which we are proud is costly. The vast expenditure of money is but an item in the cost. Energy, time, thought of myriads interested in the work of knowledge and in training those committed to their care harder far than hearing lessons from a book. The years of school, the hours of study and practice, the physical confinement when children would rather be on the street or in the field, all these must be counted in. We are almost disappointed when we do not read among the honors of college commencement some mention of gifts of money to enable the college to pursue truth, and give it out to those who seek it; and here also are time and labor and research. So those who would receive the full benefit of the proffered knowledge must exercise self-control, sacrifice play and pleasure to the work.

This is but the beginning of knowledge. In every realm of life men seek it happily they may find. The borders of the unknown are being pushed back day by day, and the light of truth is seen and known over ever wider tracts. In scientific research, invention, exploration of the earth, knowledge of society, knowledge of mind, men are thinking, working, gaining knowledge. They pay the cost. The ice of the north, could it speak, would tell of those who sought the pole, merely, that they might know; the jungles of Asia and the forests of Africa are known to us from the traveler; missionary, scientist, soldier, seeker after gold, with their different motives impelling them, they bring forth knowledge for the world. Human trials, privations and death have been paid for that knowledge. Few as they take it, think of the price at which it is purchased.

There are degrees of worth in knowledge. That which has most of the human in it contains most interest for us. Persons are the highest facts; the knowledge of persons is the highest knowledge. It is a wonderful story which science tells us of the development of the world. It is a more living story for us to know of the development of mankind; hence, history, biography and social matters have a deeper interest for us. Nor is it an easy matter to read the past or the present. From the same chemical ingredients we expect the same results. Personality may conceal or may reveal itself by its words and deeds. None of us needs to be Jekyll and Hyde to appreciate that he is not always clear as crystal, to be read by all the world. Deeds may belie the heart. None of us knows another perfectly, perhaps we do not know ourselves. The mathematical table we know, but the knowledge of mankind is higher, and more secret and difficult to gain.

If study of man be our true study, then the study of the best is our wise part. How foolish for the student in art to study the chromo when the masterpiece is before his eye! Why strive to read by light of lamp when the glorious sun in the heaven floods the earth with light? Seek the noblest, and learn of him. It was this which Paul was doing. The desire of his heart, the end of his thought, the goal of his purpose was that he might know Christ, and for that he would count all things but loss.

There has been loss in Paul's life as he gained this knowledge. Loss of money, position, friendship; bitterly hated by his people, and now loss of liberty as captive at Rome. But these he counted loss for the knowledge of Christ.

This was more than a knowledge of the facts of Christ's life; more than an acknowledgment of his past and present high dignity in the spiritual world; more than a recognition of the place of Christ in God's work for man. One might know all this, yet not know Christ, as Paul longed to know, in the communion of friendship, in the inspiration of Christ within, in the power of Christ raising him from sin to righteousness, making him a partaker of His own life, so that he could say: "I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me."

We may not follow Paul's intellectual flights, nor gaze with his vision at the mysteries which are unveiled. But we may know the purpose of God for us, which is that we shall seek the truth of life. This is found in Christ. To know Him is the privilege of all. There is no exclusive class of rich or poor, but the knowledge is open to all who are willing to take it as it can be taught, and are willing to pay the price.

This knowledge of Christ can be known but partially through reading of the scriptures above or the Scriptures beneath. Many through these come to a knowledge of God. But such study is too easy a school for character, as we strive to know the living, loving God.

One has told of the search for the snow-white bird of truth. How, after weary journeyings, toils, temptations, struggles, at last in the hour of death a glimpse of the passing creature is given, and a feather dropped from its wing is grasped by the dying man. No such cold truth as that do we seek. It is the knowledge of the living person, Christ Jesus, our Lord. He can be known truly only through sympathy, kindness of mind and heart and life; through personal experience.

For success in any pursuit of truth there must be desire, concentration, work and patience. There must be the desire impelling the searcher; the concentration of en-

ergies on the pursuit; study of the laws of the subject; willingness to serve in the hall of patience ere passing into the palace of wisdom. It is unreasonable to expect that the highest knowledge of man, the knowledge of life, can be secured without paying the price.

For if there is needed a desire which shall overcome all other desires. There must be a purpose of the will, the lifelong endeavor to attain. Paul counted not himself to have attained, but he pressed on for the prize. There must be a purification of life, for God is known through the spiritual rather than the intellectual part of man. Those who love sin do not know Him, in this sense; they have no sympathy with Him, they know not His mind, they love not His things, and without this sympathy there cannot be the knowledge of person to person. Because of this necessity of knowing God through the earnestness of desire, the bending of our will, the obedience of our life, there comes the struggle in man's life with trial, temptation, suffering. For if it be the life of Christ we are to know, then it is a life of truth, of holiness, of love, of self-sacrifice, of consecration to the Father's will. No man can know that life in its fullness save as he experiences it. He may discuss it, and compare it with others, but only he who lives it knows what it is. Two of the disciples asked the Lord for the chief places in the kingdom. He told them that they knew not what they asked. Can ye drink the cup that I drink, be baptized with the baptism that I am? They thought they could. Later, in a measure, they did. But the places are reserved for those to whom it is appointed, for those who are fitted for it. It is the inner prize of character, of holiness, of love, of truth, after the likeness of Jesus Christ which entitles one to stand near Him in spiritual power and dominion. This is not always easy. Christ had His struggles. His agony, His cross. The disciple is not above the Master. It may not mean the giving up of life. It does at times in mission lands. But to gain that knowledge of Christ will cost. Is righteousness gained without effort? Is forgiveness of one who has injured us a mere bagatelle? Do all the rewards go to the honest and high principled in politics? Is truth in business always at a premium? In the presence of the pleasure and the business of the day is it a simple matter to keep one's head erect, and work as a son of God, and thus acting, know Christ in truth and love? Does it demand much of us that we shall give ourselves up for those who may scorn or hate us, so following the example of Christ, who gave Himself for us? Ah, we know in our daily life how great the task is set for us in the school of character, that we may know Christ; that we may be like Him; that we may grow in the knowledge of human truth and love as we not only see it in Him, but know it in ourselves.

It costs much because it is life; and because it is life, it pays. For chief in the joys and glories of truth, there stands this excellency of the knowledge of Christ as apprehended by man: it is the truth of life, the life of God, the life of man, who is the child of God.

Read through the history of the past of those noble ones who have aided the moral uplift of the world through this personal living knowledge of Christ. They know truth and love, because they have lived truth and love. They paid the price. It might be poverty, persecution, martyrdom; struggles within and trials without. In the power of Christ's strengthening them to do the things which were right, in the suffering for others that they might be drawn unto God, they came into possession of the knowledge of Christ, through experience. With one accord that noble multitude which no man can number, of apostles, prophets, martyrs, known and unknown, giving thanks unto God for His goodness, ascribes to this knowledge pre-eminence and surpassing glory above all others, crying out with Paul, We count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord.

Liberty.

There is no sweeter word in human speech than liberty, no finer thought in human mind, no richer gift in human life. What is freedom? Independence of law? So many think. But they are mistaken. He who imagines freedom consists in getting rid of law is totally and fatally wrong.

We offer the Ten Commandments to a man for his moral code. He rejects the code, saying, "I will be bound by no table of laws. I am free." He is not free. He may as well reject the multiplication table or the law of gravitation.

"I will be enslaved by no creed." Enslaved by a creed? Creeds do not enslave; they are declarations of religious independence, proclamations of emancipation, affirmations of freedom. A creed is much like a political platform—a statement of opinions. No one platform ever contained all the political opinions of the men who adopted it. No one creed ever contained all the religious opinions of its adherents. It is at best only an attempt to state the essential doctrines in which its makers agree.

A bird is free in the air. The air is its element. A fish is free in the water. Water is its element. Man is free in obedience to the laws of his being. The Bible contains these laws. Moral judgment confirms them. Conscience approves when we observe them, accuses us when we violate them. A man who persists in sin is as truly out of his element as a trout in the air or a sparrow in water. And the end is the same when any living creature gets out of its element, out of harmony with law—the penalty is death.

But an intervening hand may restore the fish and the bird to their elements? Yes. And is there no hand to restore a lost man to his element? Christ is God's answer to that question. "Whom the Son makes free, he is free indeed."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Pray Not Alone For Self.

A gentleman who was traveling in Ireland sat down one day in a cottage to talk with an old woman. As they were having their "dish of discourse" there came a clap of thunder, and the old woman at once spread out her hands in supplication, crying:

"God bless and save us! And save his honor, and save the people and all of us!"

For the space of half an hour the thunder was frequent, and each time she prayed. Then she told the visitor this story, which has a good moral in its defining of the proper spirit which should belong to prayer:

"There was a man, and he was working in a field like, and it came on to thunder, and he put his head in a hole in the wall and he said:

"God save what's out o' me!"

"But he ought to have prayed for the whole of him, for he no sooner said that than the wall fell and took his head off."

"It was telled to me that this was a judgment on the crathur, because it is not right to pray small, just for yourself. But you should pray large—to save us all—pray big and open hearted. But that may be only a story, sir."

Women's High-Pitched Voices.

A Philadelphian who has been back a week or so from an extensive tour of Europe concludes that American women, as seen in the general view in street and shop, are all right to look at, "but," he says, "I never knew how bad they were to listen to until I came back and heard their voices, high-pitched and with a nasal twang that seems excessive after a summer's respite. I really think it must be worse than when I left, and if there are any statistics on the subject I would be willing to bet on it. To me it is now so noticeable that I wonder every time when I see that other people do not seem to hear it. Of course, you can get used to anything, but when I do find a woman now whose speech is of the low, full-voiced kind you hear in Europe, it acts like a positive rest for the ear. They say, I believe, that the feminine nasal squeak is worse in the country than in the city, but I don't see how that could be possible. Physical culture will never fulfill its functions completely till it does away with the high-pitched voice."—Philadelphia Record.

The Radium Supply.

Sir William Ramsay in a recent address said that few people realize the great scarcity of the raw material for yielding radium nor the exceedingly minute particles used in the experiments that have astounded the world. The Scientific American quotes him as saying: "It is impossible to say whether the future supply of raw material is to come from. I believe that in America, carnotite looks promising as a basis for it. Cleveite, a mineral found in Norway, is also looked upon as a favorable source of supply. That there is no more than one-tenth of an ounce of this substance in existence seems beyond belief at first thought. But when we remember that radium is manufactured by a concentration and crystallizing process, and that it is only obtained in the form of salts, which may contain but a small percentage of pure radium, this does not seem so strange, after all. The amount of radium salts even, as yet manufactured, is very small."

A Profitable Flower Bed.

Two hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents' worth of violets were raised and sold by a young girl who employed her leisure time from household duties in flower-growing. Her violet patch measured 20x25 feet the first season, and the violets were sold to a near-by florist at fifty cents a hundred blossoms, netting a profit of \$92.50. The second season, having transplanted more violet plants in about ten feet more of ground, \$129 was realized in the sales.—How to Make Money.

Bed sheets are unknown in Japan, except in the hospitals. N. Y.—50

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Korean girls over seven are all taught at home.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—Wm. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The man who first made steel pens got \$1 each for them.

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God's Medicine.

Although Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes never practiced medicine, those who knew him intimately say that he cheered more sinking invalids, cured more sick people, and did more good, even from a medical standpoint, than many of his young physician friends. The secret of his power lay in his overflowing cheerfulness and kindness of heart. He scattered "flowers of good cheer" wherever he went. With him optimism was a creed. "Mirth is God's medicine," he declared; "everybody ought to bathe in it. Grim care, moroseness, anxiety—all the rust of life—ought to be scoured off by the oil of mirth."

On the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the death of Schiller (May 9, 1905,) the Swiss Government intends to give every pupil in the public schools a copy of that poet's play, "William Tell." The sum of \$20,000 has been set aside for this purpose.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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A man brought up at St. Albans as an incorrigible rogue was proved to have married his aunt. His children are, therefore, his first cousins and he is his own uncle. His grandmother and her mother-in-law are the same person. Apparently the judge sympathized with him, for he was discharged.

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Mrs. Elizabeth H. Thompson, of Lillydale, N. Y., Grand Worthy Wise Templar, and Member of W.C.T.U., tells how she recovered by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am one of the many of your grateful friends who have been cured through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and who can to-day thank you for the fine health I enjoy. When I was thirty-five years old, I suffered severe backache and frequent bearing-down pains; in fact, I had womb trouble. I was very anxious to get well, and reading of the cures your Compound had made, I decided to try it. I took only six bottles, but it built me up and cured me entirely of my troubles. "My family and relatives were naturally as gratified as I was. My niece had heart trouble and nervous prostration, and was considered incurable. She took your Vegetable Compound and it cured her in a short time, and she became well and strong, and her home to her great joy and her husband's delight was blessed with a baby. I know of a number of others who have been cured of different kinds of female trouble, and am satisfied that your Compound is the best medicine for sick women."—MRS. ELIZABETH H. THOMPSON, Box 105, Lillydale, N. Y. \$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

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CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic for the Week Beginning Dec. 11.

Topic.—How to break bad habits and cultivate good ones.—Rom. viii, 1-15.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

The breaking of bad habits and the cultivation of good ones are most desirable achievements. It is, after all, the sum of the practical results aimed at by Christianity. Christ's kingdom exists to dethrone evil and to enthrone the good, and the millennium will be ushered in when all evil has been overthrown and all the good exists. This was man's original condition when before the fall God looked upon the works of His hands "and behold it was very good." Moral as well as physical goodness was included in this verdict.

The Bible frequently emphasizes the two phases of this topic together. "Cease to do evil, learn to do well," was the injunction in Isaiah to ancient Judah, and we may take it to ourselves. Paul commands, "Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess, but be filled with the Spirit." And in the lesson the apostle speaks of Christians as those who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit, the flesh standing for evil and the spirit for good.

But how are we to live a spiritual life instead of a carnal, sinful life? How are we to put out the evil and put in the good in our lives? Dependence upon self is not a sure remedy. Personal power is often great in exalting good and dethroning evil, but no man can make himself a perfectly good man or free himself from all sinful habits. Hence we must look beyond human power for that which is successful, and we find the remedy in the power of God in Christ. "For what the law could not do, in that it was weak through the flesh, God sending His own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh and for sin condemned sin in the flesh, that the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit." Conversion is the first step in the substitution of good habits for bad. The soul must be regenerated. Convicted of sin, we must seek forgiveness for our sins, and then, by the grace and power of God, "die unto sin and live unto righteousness."

BIBLE READINGS.

Ex. xx, 1-17; Dent. xi, 22-28; Josh. xxiv, 14-28; Ps. xxxiv, 12-14; xxxvii, 27; Prov. iii, 1-10; Isa. i, 16-20; Rom. xii, 9; 1 Thess. v, 21, 22; Heb. xii, 1, 2.

Its Militant Friends.

The following extract is from a recent timely editorial in a Boston weekly:

"From the start Christian Endeavor has been a movement of and within the churches, officered in all its unions mainly by the pastors and controlled by them in every particular of pledge, constitution, committees and methods. The pastors that believe in interdenominational young people's work, in definite and distinct young people's work and in young people's work based on the solid verities of Christ are many and influential. They have recognized it as their battle, the battle for wise, liberal, progressive, Christian methods of training the young for Christ.

"Never, we think, as during recent months has this friendship of the great body of the pastors been shown so powerfully, readily and helpfully. Readers have noticed in how many directions Christian Endeavor has lately been attacked. But always defenders have arisen in the very denomination from which the attack comes. If it is a speech there are a dozen indignant speeches in reply. If it is a newspaper article the editor is bombarded with letters of refutation. And these replies have always been spontaneous, not prompted in any way by the United society office.

"This is as it should be. Christian Endeavor stands for principles that are worth defending. Its fall would mean infinite loss to the church. Its continual progress and wise evolution will mean the progress of the church, because it will mean the progress of her young. The advocates of narrow sectarianism are many, and the workers at Christian Endeavor headquarters are very few, but the friends of Christian Endeavor are very many, and upon them we rely for continued victory."

Never Better Than Today.

Now and then a local Endeavor society gives up the ghost, as it ought to. There are churches where an Endeavor society is as much out of place as a thrashing machine would be in a girls' dormitory. But the movement was never represented by so many societies or so many members as today. And these members were never doing such practical, definite work for Christ and the church as they are doing today. Aye, Christian Endeavor is "passing." Let friends of youthful energy and progress fall in. Others may stand aside and see it "pass."—Rev. Dr. David James Burrell.

Too Little Praying.

We have too little praying face to face with God every day. Looking back at the end, I suspect there will be great grief for our sins of omission—omission to get from God what we might have got by praying.—Andrew A. Bonar.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Dec. 11: "Good and Bad Habits." Rom. viii, 1-15.

By REV. WALTER J. YATES.

We rarely or never realize how much we are the creatures of habit. We of necessity become accustomed to certain acts until they become by frequent repetition almost automatic. A new exertion requires thought and exercise of will, but each succeeding time we do the same operation it requires less of thought and care. So acts crystallize into habits and habits settle into character which becomes the unchangeable basis of destiny.

Habits may acquire a strength which it is difficult to break even before we realize that we have formed them, unless we are constantly careful not to act in any new way unless we are sure we are in the right way.

"There are no trifles in the moral universe of God." A careless compliance with a solicitation to something not quite right commits one to a like course when again asked. Each time it becomes harder to say no. It is always more difficult to get out of a wrong road than to avoid entering it at first.

We can never afford to form a habit we will need to soon break up. At the very best we have no time or strength or capital to waste. We need all our exertions directed to acquiring the helpful. Failure to be strong in the course we ought to hold may prove fatal to all our prospects at some moment when the unexpected crisis comes.

Two things need to be kept in mind: observe the danger signals and never run by them; also watch the safety signs and make the best speed possible when you have a clear track.

We should ever avoid everything which injures us in body, mind or moral life. Harm to one part of our nature injures all parts. Symmetrical development of all is best. Eating should never run into gluttony since it hurts not only body, but mind and spirit also. On the other hand, every spiritual wrong reacts on the intellectual powers and on the body. Make the body the best possible instrument for mind and spirit, and keep it in its place. Its appetites must ever be held under by reason and right. They must never as lusts overbear the reason and right or ruin follows.

We must acquire right habits of body, right habits of thought and right habits of soul.

All this requires practice long continued. We will be apt to form habits of value for health and mental strength easier than for religious life. Therefore we ought to give the most earnest heed to our soul life lest we let it slip.

Worship and Preaching.

Vinet says, "Preaching is framed into worship, but is not worship." Why is this? Because worship is the answer of man in heart and voice to the entire revelation which God has made of Himself in creation and redemption. Worship in the Bible is never anything that passes from God to man, but always something which proceeds from man to God. Preaching is a very desirable or even indispensable adjunct, for religion must have both the truth of God and the answer of man, and the one is as important as the other. Still it must be borne in mind that, strictly speaking, singing, prayer and the reading of Scripture are the exercises by which we "give unto the Lord the glory due to His name." These constitute worship. And yet how many forget this and make the sermon the principal thing, treating all else as only incidental or preparatory? Yet what can be a more imperative obligation or a more uplifting exercise than the rendering of homage to Almighty God in view of what He is and of what He has done? Rightly rendered, it brings heaven to earth and fits the soul for the everlasting anthem on high.—Christian Intelligencer.

God's Diamonds.

There is a way in which a lapidary tells whether a diamond is genuine or not. He breathes on it, and if the breath lingers there it is a false diamond; if the breath immediately vanishes, it is a real diamond. Then he has a grinding process after. So you can tell God's jewel. If the breath of temptation comes on it and soon vanishes, it is a real diamond; if the breath lingers and continues to blur it, it is a false diamond. But better test than all is the grinding machine of affliction. If a soul can go through that and keep bright, it is one of God's jewels.—T. De Witt Talmage.

Where We Are Going.

I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving. To reach the port of heaven we must sail sometimes with the wind and sometimes against it, but we must sail and not drift, nor lie at anchor.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Passing of Christian Endeavor.

The secretary of the young people's department of the Presbyterian home mission board reports that last year the Christian Endeavor societies were the only organizations in the church that did not show a deficit. "Passed" again!

More Endeavor societies were engaged in evangelistic and benevolent work last year than ever before. More pastors bore testimony to the loyalty of their young Endeavorers than ever before. More missionaries wrote to headquarters of their indebtedness to Christian Endeavor than ever before. In work for prisoners in our state prisons and among the soldiers the last year has been the best in the history of the movement. In view of these facts it is difficult to see how anybody can deny that Christian Endeavor is "passing." It is like the Empire State express—one can hardly count the telegraph poles along the way.

Last year's Pennsylvania state convention had a registered attendance of over 18,000. The New York convention had 3,300 registered delegates with an attendance at the meetings of over 5,000 day after day. Shades of our political fathers, what were you thinking of to allow an Endeavor crowd to "pass" your great caucuses and conventions in this way?—Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., LL. D., in Christian Intelligencer.

"This Unequaled Capital."

By Bishop Warren.

When Cicero used this phrase about Rome neither he nor anyone else had seen the Capital of the United States at Washington. I have seen thirty-one capitals of all the greater countries of the world, and a larger number of the capitals of sovereign states, and am prepared to affirm that the phrase, "Unequaled Capital," justly applies to Washington, D. C. It is fitting that the country that has incontestably wielded the greatest influence in the world for the past century should have the finest capital.

I do not propose any description of this city, but a brief enumeration of its elements of superiority, that Americans may love their country better as they appreciate it more intelligently.

First, the way in which it was laid out. We are indebted to a Frenchman, Major L'Enfant, who had served in the American armies, for the original plan. There was no old city, with its tangle and mazes of streets, to interfere with his idea. So he laid it out in squares, with wide diagonal avenues, radiating from the Capitol as a center. Napoleon I and III imitated this in their improvements of Paris. This gives every access to all parts of the city, with a view of the Capitol from many streets, and odd-shaped corners, circles, squares, and parks for decoration. In this respect it greatly excels any other city in the world.

In these public places are thirty statues of illustrious men. And, what cannot be said of any other such collection, one-third of them are of men illustrious for something else than war. We believe with Charles Sumner that "Peace has her victories greater than war." (The inscriptions on these bronze monuments are remarkable. For example, on the magnificent memorial to William Tecumseh Sherman is this expression of his: "On no account will I do any act or think any thought hostile to, or in defiance of, the old government of the United States." "War's legitimate object is a more perfect peace.")

The United States buildings are not approximated in size, beauty, or grandeur by those of any other capital. The Capitol is 951 feet long, 350 feet wide, covering three and one-half acres of land, and is surmounted by a lofty dome 307 feet high. Standing on the western brow of an elevated plateau; it is a conspicuous object for miles around. There are a dozen other public buildings fit companions to this unequaled Capitol in different parts of the city. The Congressional Library has no fellow in the world. It covers three and a half acres, and cost, besides the site, \$6,032,124.54. It has 2,000 windows, 44 miles of shelving, with room enough to put in 100 miles, in all giving space for 4,500,000 volumes. In the marvelous decorations of this building there are recognition and exaltation of the sacredness of the family and the holiness of religion.

Washington is unique in respect to the attention given to the welfare of the people. The Observatory not only looks into the heavens, but gives time to the second to the whole land.

The Fish Commission stocks the streams and ponds with edible fish from Maine to California. The Agricultural Department devotes its energies to that greatest of all industries. Here was perfected the seedless orange from a half-withered plant from Brazil. Thence has the whole agriculture of the Philippines been vastly improved. Here is the Patent Office, that has developed and recorded the inventive genius of the country beyond that of all other lands; 400,000 patents have been issued. It is stated that of fourteen principal inventions that must go wherever civilization goes, every one was made in America. Here is the Smithsonian Institution, founded by an Englishman, who knew where to put his money. The building covers two and one-third acres of land, and 5,000,000 specimens are in its educational museum.

Especially is the spirit of the government in its loving and reverent care of the bones of those who died "that government of the people, by the people, for the people, should not perish from the earth." From distant fields into this bivouac of the dead are gathered the remains of 23,111 soldiers. There was no possible

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C. Henry Glazier to H. W. Nopsker, property in Huntingdon. Consideration \$2500.

Mary Kyler and husband to Mary A. White, property in Huntingdon. Consideration \$200.

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